

Robert Palmer
294 Strand
March 4-1848

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times

No. 62.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

[PRICE WITH THE SUPPLEMENT. } 9d.

Now ready.—The New and Elegant
CROCHET Collar Book; with splendid
Toilet Cushion, and handsome Edging. By a LADY.
May be had at Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.'s; and at Mrs. Perrins',
3, Prospect-place, Mile End-road.

Just published, price 1s.,
THE Coloured Crochet Anti-Macassar
BOOK. By CHARLES HARRIS. To be had at his Warehouse,
No. 3, Queen-street, Exeter, and all Berlin Warehouses and Booksellers
throughout the kingdom. Sent post free on receipt of sixteen postage-
stamps.
London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-court.

One vol., 8vo., price 5s. cloth,
ON Spinal and Chest Deformities, and the
only means of effectually removing them with improvement to
the Constitution of the Patient. By Professor HANCOCK.—To be had
only at his Orthopedic Establishment, 33, Jermyn-street.

THE History and Art of Wood-Engraving.
In Four Parts. By W. CHATTO. With many additional En-
gravings.
Reprinted from the "Illustrated London News." With Corrections
and Additions.
In consequence of repeated applications from persons desirous of
learning Wood-engraving, as well as others interested in the Art, we have
reprinted the article which appeared about four years since in this
journal. It is completed with great care, and printed in the best
manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklin. The work will appear
in Four Monthly Parts, at 2s. 6d. per part; and the first was pub-
lished on the 1st of February, 1848.
Illustrated London News Office, 198, Strand.

NEW LONDON DAILY PAPER.
THE LONDON TELEGRAPH,
Price Threepence.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN SUBURBS.
ORDER THE LONDON TELEGRAPH
To be posted at the General Post-office in London at a quarter before
One o'clock, and you will receive the paper early the same afternoon,
POST FREE. A newspaper published in London at midday, with news to
that time, has long been wanted by the large class who live in the im-
mediate vicinity of London, and it is confidently expected that THE
LONDON TELEGRAPH will satisfactorily supply this want.
THE LONDON TELEGRAPH contains a NOVEL by ALBERT SMITH.
THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will carefully exclude advertisements
such as are too commonly inserted by most of the newspapers, and which
exclude them from the homes of many of the middle classes.
At the following places, being more than three miles from the General
Post-office, THE LONDON TELEGRAPH arrives POST FREE early
every afternoon:—

Acton	Hampstead	Portland Town
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Bow	Isleworth	Stamford Hill
Brentford	Kensington	Stockwell
Bromley, Kent	Kew	Strand-on-the-Green
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Brompton	Kingsland	Streatham
Bush Hill	Lee	Tooting, Lower
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Chiswick	Lisson Grove	Twickenham
Crouch End	Mortlake	Upton, Essex
Clapham	Mitcham	Walham Green
Croydon	Muswell Hill	Waltham Abbey
Deptford	Newcross	Waltham Cross
Dulwich	Newington, Stoke	Walthamstow
Ealing	North End, Fulham	Wandsworth
East Sheen	North End, Hampstead	Wanstead
Edmonton	Norwood	West Ham
Fulham	Parsons' Green	Woodford
Greenwich	Peckham	Woolwich
Hammer-smith	Ponder's End	And all places adjacent.

An Evening Edition is also published at Five o'clock, containing
Markets, &c., to the latest moment.
THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will be supplied by all Newsmen.
Should, however, any difficulty arise in getting the paper posted before
One o'clock in London, Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, Publisher of THE
LONDON TELEGRAPH, will supply the paper direct from the Office,
185, Fleet-street, London, on receipt of a Post-office order, for any period
desired.
TERMS.—Single copy, 3d.; Quarter, 19s. 6d.; Half-year, £1. 19s.; or
£3. 18s. per annum.

ART-UNION of London: incorporated by
Royal Charter.—The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for 1848 will
CLOSE 31st inst. Each prizeholder at the annual distribution will be
entitled to select FOR HIMSELF a work of art, as heretofore. Every sub-
scriber will receive for each guinea an impression of 'The Prisoner of
Gisors,' engraved by F. Bacon, after E. H. Wehnert, now printing; and
a quarto edition of Milton's 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso,' illustrated
by wood engravings by thirty leading artists. Specimens of the en-
gravings may be seen at the office.
GEORGE GODWIN,
LEWIS POCOCK,
Hon. Secretaries.
4, Trafalgar-square, March, 1848.

THE great Sale at the London Silk Estab-
lishment continues daily, in consequence of expiration of lease,
and partly rebuilding. Most extraordinary bargains are selling to effect
a clearance. All the rich Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Bareges,
Fancy Dresses, Paisley and Foreign Shawls, Mantles, Family Linens,
general Drapery, Ribbons, Haberdashery, &c. Ladies and Housekeepers
will find some decided advantages in purchasing early from this stock.
Address—JOHN BROWN, 137, Oxford-street, near Old Cavendish-
street.

SILKS for the Million!—Sold by Tender, on
Saturday, Feb. 12, the STOCK of Messrs. LEAF, BARNETT,
and CO., Wood-street, Cheap-side, amounting in all to £47,175. 9s. 10d.
STAGG AND MANTLE beg to state that they have succeeded in
disposing of a large portion of the Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, &c. &c.,
which they are now Selling Off. The following are some of the principal
lots:—
17,000 yards Checked and Striped Silks, at 1s. 6d.
15,700 yards ditto ditto at 1s. 11d.
250 pieces Satinettes, Rich Brocades, Glacés, &c. &c.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

TO Ladies.—Selling Off.—Fancy Work of
every description; also Fringes, Gimps, Dress Trimmings, Wools,
Silks, Haberdashery, and everything for the work-table, previous to the
introduction of an entirely new spring stock. Boar's Head Cotton, 1½d.
per reel, 1s. 6d. per doz.; Strutt's Knitting Cotton, 1s. 3d. per lb.
The finest Berlin Wools imported, 9d. per oz., five dozen skeins.
Berlin Patterns at less than half price.
Daisy Fringes, for bed curtains, from 2d. per yard.
Ladies presenting articles of Fancy Work to bazaars, &c., will find
this a most advantageous opportunity of buying, as the large stock of
Needlework, Cigar-cases, Blotting-books, Screens, Berlin Iron Work,
Patterns, Knitted and Crochet Goods, &c. &c., will be offered at as-
tonishingly low prices. Sale to commence on Monday, March 6th, and to
continue for one week only.
DRESSER ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough, nearly opposite
Union-street.

THE Fashion, Polkas, Hand-knitted with
the best fleecy, forwarded free by post upon receipt of Post-office
orders for the respective amounts. Colours: body, imperial blue or
claret; borders, shades of stone; or to order in any colour. No. 1,
size for Children from three to six years old, price 10s. 6d.; No. 2, size
for Children from seven to twelve years old, price 13s. 6d.; No. 3,
Ladies' size, 16s. 6d. These comfortable articles of dress are now most
fashionable, not only for Children, but for Ladies, either as an indoor or
promenade garment.
Also forwarded free, upon receipt of a Post-office order for 5s. 6d., the
ELIZABETHAN COLLAR, Cuffs, and Scarf, hand-knitted, in an en-
tirely new stitch, with shades of scarlet Berlin wool, the collars and cuffs
trimmed with satin riband, and the scarf with chenille tassels, forming a
complete set, either for in or out door wear. They may be had separately.
The collar upon receipt of 30 postage stamps, and the cuffs or scarf each
on receipt of 21 stamps.
Post-office orders to be made payable at the Borough Branch Post-
office, to DRESSER ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough, London.

LADIES' Morning Wrappers, 5s. 6d. each!
fashionably made, and colours guaranteed.—The Manufacturer
begs leave to call the attention of the Public to a general Stock of
Goods connected with the BABY-LINEN and OUTFITTING TRADES.
At the request of Ladies, catalogues may be forwarded on receipt of a
postage stamp. List No. 1 describes articles adapted for Infants, with
quotations of prices, including Long Scotch Robes, from 3s. to 3 guineas
each. Nos. 2 and 3 consist of goods necessary for Young Ladies
and Gentlemen from two to eight years, including a quantity of Long-
cloth Drawers, neatly made, at 6s. 6d. the dozen. Nos. 4 and 5 comprise
Under-clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, adapted for either hot or
cold climates.
Parents who prefer seeing their Children's Dresses fitted on prior to
purchasing can select from a stock of Frocks and Pelisses, which
number upwards of one thousand, commanding all the best and newest
designs.
At DOBSON'S Baby-Linen and Outfitting Warehouse, 127, High-
street, Borough.
Ladies' Flannel Gowns, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., &c.
N.B. Orders executed with neatness and punctuality.

"OUR Omnibus," this day, March 4, com-
mences running in the Columns of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.
A pleasant combination of Truth and Fun will be the goal for which
it drives. The patronage of the public is requested by the Coachman,
EDWARD GRANT,
who assures them that as long as he holds the reins the horses shall
neither gallop or crawl; but maintain an even pace, that will neither
alarm the timid nor provoke the impatient. As nothing does in these
days without Illustrations, the graver of
MR. E. LANDELLS
has been specially retained; and that gentleman promises to cut and
come again with his usual talent and punctuality.

'THE Young Guard.'—The whole of
Loder's charming Music in this successful Operetta is pub-
lished, including the songs, "O! for the happy days," "The Drum,
the Drum;" and "It is for him I die," all sung by Madame Anna Thil-
lon, and rapturously encored; the exquisite duets, "By the fairy
haunted river," and "The Trysting-tree," sung by Anna Thillon and
Sara Flower, also encored, may be had of all Music-sellers, and of the
Publisher, C. JEFFREYS, 21, Soho-square.

CHAULIEU'S Family Pianoforte Magazine.
Monthly Parts 5s.; Annual Subscription 42s.
Just published:—Harmonical Dial, No. 3.; Exercises, Preludes, and
Sonata in G major.
"The author of the 'Indispensable' here appears in a new and ho-
nourable character, as a leader of the young mind for the more solid
and intellectual style of musical composition."—Vide the "Musical
Review," No. 298.
To be had of all Music-sellers; and at the Office, 3, Alfred-place, Red-
ford-square.—Country Agents wanted.

SEWELL and CO.—Large quantities of
FRENCH GOODS, which they have just purchased in the
French markets, are now received, consisting of SILKS, various in
styles. The Court Trains are magnificent, at least from 20 to 30 per
cent. under the ordinary price. Upwards of 1600 long and square Cash-
mere Shawls, 1 guinea, 28s. 6d., and 3½ guineas; the Cashmere long are
usually sold at 6 guineas. Three lots of Bareges, for evening dresses, at
9½d., 10½d., and 12½d. per yard, all wool.—P.S. These goods will be shown
exclusively in the French Rooms, Compton-house, Compton-street; and
Fifth-street, Soho.

INDIA and China Silk Handkerchiefs.—
FORD, 185, Strand, will sell SIX superior INDIA SILK HAND-
KERCHIEFS for 14s. 6d., warranted a yard square, and weight two
ounces each. The following prices are for half dozens, and the hand-
kerchiefs will measure a yard square:—
No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. Best.
Rare Old India (very stout) . . . 11s. 6d. . 14s. 6d. . 16s. 6d. . 20s. 6d.
Printed light and dark grounds . . . 11s. 6d. 16s. 6d. . 20s. 6d.
Unbleached or cream-colour Corahs 11s. 6d. . 13s. 18d. . 16s. 6d. . 20s. 6d.
Orange, white, and crimson co-
lours, China, 30 inches square . . . 8s. 6d. . 11s. 6d. . 14s. 6d. . 16s. 6d.
Post-office Orders payable to Richard Ford, 185, Strand, London, will
receive immediate attention.

MOURNING.
COURT, Family, and Complimentary.—The
Proprietor of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WARE-
HOUSE begs respectfully to remind Families whose bereavements
compel them to adopt Mourning Attire, that every article (of the very
best description) requisite for a complete outfit of Mourning may be
had at his Establishment at a moment's notice. Widows and Family
Mourning is always kept made up, and a note descriptive of the Mourning
being required will ensure everything necessary for the occasion being
sent immediately, either in town or into the country, and on the most
reasonable terms.
N.B. As both Milliners and Dressmakers are constantly employed in
making up articles in Crape (at all times difficult), superiority is made
and unusual neatness may be relied on.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, and 251,
Regent-street.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

MANTLES for the Season, of first-rate
excellence, in velvet, satin, and tartan materials, including all
the requisites for mourning apparel, and in an equal degree the varieties
in demand for ladies who are not necessarily in black.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, and 251,
Regent-street.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

THE Millinery Department of the London
General Mourning Warehouse is replete with a beautiful assort-
ment of Modes in Bonnets, Morning and Dress Caps, Headresses,
Flowers, Evening Dresses, &c. &c., and a variety of novelties suited for
the carriage or promenade.
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

COLOURED Photographic Portraits, by

Mr. BEARD, Sole Patentee, taken at 85, King William-street, City; 84, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

"The improvements in Photography are due to the indefatigable researches of Mr. Beard, the patentee."—Morning Post.

"The method of colouring renders the portraits agreeable and life-like."—Times.

SOUVENIRS in Hair, Manufactory, 41,

Rathbone-place.—The new elastic Hair Bracelets, that are secure without snags, preventing the possibility of being lost off the arm, with an immense variety of other new and recherche Pattern Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, Chains, Crosses, Pins, Studs, &c., manufactured on the premises by B. LEE, Artiste in Hair, 41, Rathbone-place, securing to all who supply their own hair the certainty of having the same returned, executed in the first style of fashion and elegance, at moderate charges. Devices of Feather Wreaths, Bouquets, Tombs, &c.—Patterns sent to any part of the kingdom.

SEND Eight Postage Stamps, and by

return, and post free, you will get a handsome TEASPOON of C. WATSON'S solid ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off; therefore, the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though it should be in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article, will be sent with the sample spoon.

Address, C. Watson, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

THE Leather Cloth, or Pannus Corium,

Boots and Shoes.—HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—These articles are well known to be the easiest and most comfortable for tender feet; they are more durable than leather, and never draw the feet or pain the wearer.

Hall and Co. particularly recommend for the present season their Patent India-rubber Goloshes, or Over-shoes; they thoroughly protect the feet from damp and cold.

Their Gentlemen's Waterproof Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. the suit. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket.

ELASTIC Boots.—The Queen's Boot.—

J. SPARKES HALL informs Ladies and Gentlemen that he has brought his ELASTIC BOOTS to the highest state of perfection; and having recently effected several important improvements in that excellent article, which have rendered it the easiest, best fitting, and most elegant boot ever offered, he has manufactured for the present season a stock of more than 7000 pairs. He begs to announce that this assortment comprises double soles, treble soles, and cork soles, all made on an entirely new principle, and warranted to be of the most durable as well as the most beautiful workmanship. The shape and form are peculiarly his own, and, from the extensive patronage he is honoured with, he believes the only true form that has ever been adopted to secure both ease and neatness. Every article is, in respect of material, workmanship, fit, and style, the best; and all workmen and workwomen at this establishment have good wages and regular employment throughout the year. A printed circular, with full particulars of the prices of the following articles, and instructions for taking measure in the readiest manner, will be forwarded with great pleasure free to any part of the world. Elastic boots, elastic clogs, and goloshes for ladies, gentlemen, and children, without straps or fastenings, elastic shoes, elastic ankle bands, elastic beaver soles, and elastic gaiters.—J. Sparkes Hall, Maker to her Majesty the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, 303, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

ROYAL Victoria Felt Carpeting,

Patronised by her Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces, and in the New House of Lords.

Those who study economy are strongly recommended to use this description of Carpeting, which, from its durability, beauty of pattern, and brilliancy of colouring, is equal to Brussels; and, costing less than half the price, is now being generally substituted for it.

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole Manufacturers under the patent, inform the trade that they are constantly introducing new designs, and that those of the present season are now on view, and will be found of the choicest description and suitable for all styles of rooms.

The public can be supplied through the Company's Agents in nearly all the provincial towns of the three kingdoms, and at every respectable Carpet House in London and its suburbs. The Company also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most recherche designs, Waistcoatings, Plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; Cloths admirably adapted for Coach and Railway Carriage Linings; Thick Felt for Plate Glass and Marble Polishing; and likewise Felt for various other purposes.

Manufacturers: Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London. The trade only supplied at their Wholesale Warehouses: 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

ECONOMY! Economy!—Stephens' Dyes

for STAINING WOOD, as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT, for Decorating Churches, large Public Rooms, and Theatres, as well as Private Dwellings. When economy in expenditure of material and time is of importance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty of the natural graining, which is so superior to imitations by art, and at the same time avoid the disagreeable smell and the deleterious consequences of paint. The Dyes, or Stains, are prepared and sold by HENRY STEPHENS, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London, in bottles of 6d. and 1s. each, and at 10s. per gallon. The Oak Colour may be obtained in powder at 8s. per lb., which dissolves in water to form the liquid, and 1 lb. will make one gallon of stain.—N.B. The trade supplied.

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.

"In loss of health, the joys of life take wing,
Nor rank—nor wealth—their wonted pleasures bring;
But e'en the sharpest of our sickened hours
May yet be soothed by Physic's healing powers."

To relieve the digestive organs from oppression—to allay spasm—to strengthen the stomach—to restore the liver to its regular and healthy action—and to tranquillize the nervous system by removing the various sources of irritation, Mr. COCKLE'S PILLS stand pre-eminent.

Observe.—The genuine have the words "James Cockle, Apothecary," engraved in white letters on the Government stamp.

COUGHS and Influenza.—Dr. Babington's

MEDICATED JUJUBES, for coughs, colds, agues, fevers, influenza, whooping-cough, rheumatism, sore throat, loss of voice, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, wheezing and soreness of the chest, hoarseness, asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. This pleasant and sovereign remedy cleanses, soothes, strengthens, and heals the lungs, and gives that support to the constitution so essential in all pulmonary affections. ONE DOSE RELIEVES! ONE BOX CURES! 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes; post-free, 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d. Retail at 150 and 63, Oxford-street; 35, Piccadilly; 390, Strand; 63, Fleet-street; 326, Holborn; 63, Cornhill; 83, Borough; 78, Gracechurch-street; 18, Shoreditch; 94, St. John-street-road; Agents for MADAME MAIL-BRAN'S VOICE PASTILLES. Read this in addition to the testimonial of June 22, 1847:—

"Mademoiselle Jenny Lind requests Mr. Doughty will send her packed for travelling, six 11s. boxes of his Pastilles, which she continues to find unequalled for the throat and voice. Oct. 1, 1847."

1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. boxes; post-free, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. Wholesale Agents—Leopold Noverre and Co., 112, Murray-street, New North-road, London.

LADIES' Printed Flannel Robes, 30s.—

Superior WINTER UNDER CLOTHING, China silk unions, Barnstable petticoats, Balbriggan hosiery, and equestrian requisites, at T. HUGHES and CO.'S, 203, Regent-street. Choice ready-made linen, layettes, and infants' robes, from 4s. 6d. to 10 guineas; Hughes' Montpensier boudoir robe in plaids, cachemeres, and foulard silks; complete wedding and India outfits tastefully executed; superior India gauze clothing; and the regulation Egyptian overland trunks, 21s. Priced lists forwarded.

LONDON Assurance Corporation for Life,

FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCE. Established by Royal Charter of King George I., A.D. 1720. Offices, 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street. Prospectus and all information may be had by a written or personal application.

JOHN LAURENCE, Sec.

ARGUS Life Assurance Company, 39,

Throgmorton-street, Bank, empowered by special Act of Parliament.

THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
WILLIAM LEAF, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Persons assuring in this office have the benefit of the lowest rate of premium which is compatible with the safety of the assured, and which is, in effect, equivalent to an annual bonus; they have likewise the security of a large subscribed capital, an assurance fund of a quarter of a million, and an annual income of £65,000, arising from the issue of nearly 6000 policies.

Annual Premium to Assure £100.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 17 3	0 19 1	1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 7 0	6 0 10

One-half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or be paid off at any time without notice.

Policies assigned as a bona fide security to others will not be rendered void in consequence of death by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice. In case of death by the above causes, where the policies are not assigned, the gross amount of premiums received will be returned. Claims paid in one month after proofs have been furnished.

The medical officers attend daily at a quarter before two o'clock, and policies issued the same day.

EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.
A liberal commission to solicitors and agents.

BRITANNIA Life Assurance Company,

1, Princess-street, Bank, London.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.
MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Complete security afforded to the assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 7000 policies.

Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which after five years will be annually divided among the assured.

PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

The lowest rates consistent with security to the assured.

An increasing scale of premiums peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.

Half-credit rates of premium, whereby credit is given for half the amount of premium for seven years, to be then paid off, or remain a charge upon the policy, at the option of the holder.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TABLES.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.			PROPRIETARY BRANCH.		
Age.	Half Premium first five years.	Whole Premium after five years.	Age.	Half Premium first seven years.	Whole Premium after seven years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 0 0	2 0 0	20	0 18 9	1 16 0
25	1 2 2	2 4 4	25	0 19 7	1 19 2
30	1 4 11	2 9 10	30	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE Harrogate Antiscorbutic Rose Oint-

MENT, prepared from the recipe of Mr. Frohisher, many years senior surgeon to the Harrogate Bath Hospital.—This application is generally efficient in the cure of Eruptions of the Skin, whether Dry, Watery, or Matted, as in Affections of the Head, Eyes, and all other parts of the body. To the afflicted it will be found well worthy a trial, and will not fail to gain their warmest patronage and recommendation. Numerous testimonials of its efficacy can be adduced to confirm the character here given.

The Ointment, which is an agreeable adjunct to the toilette, is to be used every night, or night and morning, observing intermediately the cleansing of the skin by tepid and demulcent washing, as in barley-water or the bath.

To be had of MRS. DUNN, Westmorland-street, High Harrogate, in boxes at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., mild and strong.

PURE Castor Oil. Administered by means

of the PATENT CAPSULES.

This valuable Medicine can now be taken by persons of delicate habits without their experiencing that nausea which is so often an obstacle to its being administered at all. A small quantity of the Castor Oil is enclosed in a flexible capsule or envelope, formed of thin membrane. One, two, or more of these Capsules constitute a dose, according to age and other circumstances. They are swallowed without any difficulty, and are wholly tasteless. Other medicines of a nauseous kind are equally capable of being thus pleasantly taken when enveloped in and Lecher, Patentees, London; and of John Bell, Squire, Sanger, Butler, Lucas, Jackson, Cheapside; Dinneford, New Bond-street; Leadenhall-street; Baildon, 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and of all chemists and medicine venders throughout the kingdom.

* * * Ask for the Patent Flexible Capsules.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—Dr. De La Motte's

NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alternative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary quency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

PEACHEY'S Pianofortes for Sale or Hire,

in Town or Country, and packed free of expense.—G. PEACHEY, by appointment, Maker to the Queen, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within. An Assortment of One Hundred CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES, New Scale, 6½ Octaves C to G, for general inspection, at the lowest possible Prices, for Instruments that can really be Warranted, with a variety of Second-hand in good condition.—N.B. G. Peachey's extensive Warerooms, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

Do you suffer Toothache? If so, send one

Shilling and a Stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, and receive by return (without fail) BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decayed spots. An instant and permanent cure. Enough for three teeth. 1000 packets posted weekly. Sold by Dentists at 2s. 6d.

MR. CLARKE'S Tincture for instanta-

neously curing the TOOTHACHE, price 2s. 9d. Also, MR. CLARKE'S LIQUID SUCCEDANUM, for persons stopping their own Teeth without turning them black, price 2s. 9d. Also his LOTION for Strengthening and Purifying the Gums, and creating a beautifully sweet Breath, price 2s. 9d. Any of the above articles can be sent by post on receipt of a post-office order to JOHN CLARKE, Surgeon-Dentist, 24, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. A single tooth to a complete set fitted without pain on his new system, which has procured him the approbation of Sir James Clarke, Bart., and Dr. Locock.

TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street,

Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family), supplies his new ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth, 3s. 6d.; a complete set, £3. 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-third the usual charge.—N.B. No waiting. Attendance from ten to five. Consultation free.

TEETH.—Mr. Edw. Lukyn, Dentist, 35,

New Broad-street, City, formerly with Mr. Thomas Bell, invites attention to his beautiful, simple, and painless method of supplying Artificial Teeth, perfect in mastication, correct in speech, are indestructible, restore the features, do not discolour, and free from all unpleasantness. So confident is E. Lukyn of success, that he undertakes cases, however intricate, even where others have failed, allowing a fair trial. Forceps used in extracting, Gold in stopping, the only pure and faithful remedy. Teeth cleaned without acids, and all operations pertaining to Dental Surgery carefully and successfully performed.

Read E. Lukyn's Treatise on the Teeth, a safeguard against imposition, obtained gratis at his residence, or through post on receipt of eight stamps.

LIQUID Enamel.—The Liquid Enamel, for

STOPPING DECAYED TEETH without pain, is a combination of those substances of which, according to the most recent analysis, the NATURAL TEETH are composed, and its successful application for many years by Mons. DE BERRI, the inventor, proves it unrivalled for its efficacy in restoring decayed teeth, and preventing toothache. Artificial Teeth, on a new and infallible principle, supplied by Mons. De Berri, who also REMODELS OLD SETS; and those persons who already wear artificial teeth, but wish to avail themselves of the most recent improvements, can have a new set constructed, and a liberal allowance will be made for those already in use. TERMS AS IN PARIS, where the charges are considerably lower than in England.

29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.—At home from ten till six.

SKIN DISEASES.

DISPENSARY for the Cure of Diseases of

the SKIN, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.—Physician, Dr. INNIS, No. 33, Fitzroy-square.—This Dispensary is opened for the treatment and cure of those most troublesome and vexatious complaints, skin diseases. Whether we take into consideration the frequency of the complaints, or the disfigurement caused by them, we are equally surprised at the little attention and study paid to them in England. There are no classes of disease that come under the care of the medical man so difficult of treatment as those of the skin: the study them in this country is but in its infancy, for up to the present time there has been no opportunity for the surgeon to study them, and it is only from the experience of medical men, exclusively devoted to this branch of medical science, that these distressing complaints can be expected to be relieved. No practical good can arise, either to the profession or to the unfortunate patients, until hospitals and dispensaries are established for the exclusive treatment of these diseases. It is with this view that Dr. Innis, after devoting much attention and study to these diseases, and having proved most successful in his treatment, has complied with the requests of numerous friends and patients, and opened the above institution. The Dispensary is open daily from ten to one o'clock.

Dr. Innis may be consulted daily until two o'clock, at his residence 33, Fitzroy-square.

PERSONAL Graces.—The countenance is

rendered additionally pleasing by the well-arranged curl, the braided plait, or the flowing tress. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautiful flowing curls, and by the transcendent lustre it imparts, rendering the headdress truly enchanting. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a preparation of unparalleled efficiency in improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, completely eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, freckles, and discolourations; and Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, is alike invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effect on the teeth and gums.

Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of Rowlands' preceding that of the article on the wrapper. Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.—No Medicine

ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS they have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well calculated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen their efficacy, or weaken the stomach; they have a peculiar effect in relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates, where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an invaluable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors of this excellent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit-street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with his arms); and whole-sale by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Drew and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hannay, Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville-street; in Edinburgh by Messrs. Raine and Co.; and retail by all dealers in Patent Medicine.

MARCH.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

March, which with the ancients ranked the first month of the year, was named in honour of Mars, the supposed father of the founder of Rome. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors called it Lenct Monath, that is, Lent or Spring Month. Marriages in this month were seldom solemnized, as they were counted likely to become inharmonious and unhappy. The 15th day of March, or, according to the Roman Calendar, the Ides of the month, was the Parricidium, the day on which Julius Cæsar was murdered in the Senate-house by Brutus and Cassius, with other conspirators. The same day was also the feast of Anna Perenna, the sister of Dido, who fled into Italy to Æneas. On the Calends of March, or the 1st of the month, was the Matronalia, kept by the matrons to the honour of Mars.

FESTIVALS.

1. St. David's Day.—St. David, the patron saint of Welshmen, was Archbishop of Menevy. He was a man of considerable learning, and was reputed to possess the power of performing miracles. He died in 544, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew; but his remains were afterwards removed to Glastonbury Abbey. On this day Welshmen wear a leek in their hats—a practice supposed to have originated from their countrymen in a great battle with the Saxons, fought in the adjacency of a leek-field, having adopted that feather-formed vegetable as a military mark of distinction by which they might distinguish each other from the enemy during the battle.

8. Shrove Tuesday.—The day previous to the commencement of Lent. It was formerly a great day of cockfighting; and in some districts a barbarous custom used to exist of tying a live cock to a stake and throwing sticks at it till it was killed. In Venice, Rome, and other Catholic cities the carnival ceases on this day. In Germany the masquings and mummings of the time of carnival, called there *fashings*, are said to have given birth to the dramatic literature of the country.

9. Ash Wednesday.—The first day in Lent. Formerly the consecrated palm-branches used on Palm Sunday in the preceding year were preserved and burnt on this day, and their ashes blessed and sprinkled by the priest over the heads of the people.

12. First Sunday in Lent.—The Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after this Sunday are called Ember Days, and the week in which they occur Ember Week.

17. St. Patrick's Day.—A grand festival of the Church of Rome; and on which every true Irishman considers it his bounden duty to make himself as happy as a Welshman does on the 1st of March. The Irish venerate St. Patrick as the introducer of Christianity into Ireland. He is supposed to have been a Scotchman by birth. The shamrock, a species of three-leaved grass, is generally worn by the Irish on this day. The favour thus bestowed upon it is said to have arisen from the saint having used it as an instrument for explaining the doctrine of the Trinity.

25. The Annunciation of our Lady.—This day is more familiarly known in England as Lady-day. It is kept as a festival in the English Church, in commemoration of the incarnation of Christ. In England it is one of the quarter-days, on which rent and other dues become payable. The other quarter-days are, Midsummer-day (June 24), Michaelmas-day (Sept. 29), and Christmas-day (Dec. 25).

We are indebted to the *Post Magazine Almanac* for the foregoing, as well as the following.

GARDENING, &c.

Fruit Garden.—The end of this month should not be allowed to pass before the whole of the fruit-trees are pruned; the fig-tree, however, must be excepted, as that should not be touched till the month of April. Where apricot, peach, and nectarine trees are in bloom, they should be defended from frost, if it should happen, by covering with mats. New-planted fruit-trees should be well secured from the violence of the wind. Dress strawberry beds, loosen the earth between the plants, and add a little fresh earth from the alleys.

Flower Garden.—Protect tulips, hyacinths, ranunculuses, and anemones in beds, from cold rains and frost; support the hyacinths. Finish planting ranunculuses and anemones. Sow hollyhocks, French honeysuckle, hellebore, and seeds of most other sorts of perennial and biennial plants. Sow annuals of all hardy kinds, and plant deciduous flowering shrubs.

Kitchen Garden.—In open borders sow asparagus, cabbages, carrots, curled and Hamburg parsley, Neapolitan kale, onions, parsneps, parsley, marigolds, and kidney-beans; plant out such vegetables as have been already sown. Earth up advancing beans. Plant potatoes, and attend to those in forcing and on borders. Transplant onions raised in autumn for bulbing. Make hotbeds, and attend to linings. Sow celery, and earth up what was planted in autumn. Dig and manure vacant ground. Sow cucumber, pick out seedlings, ridge out, and attend to advancing and productive crops. Sow borecole, prick out seedlings, and leave for seed. Sow spinach, thin out the advancing crop, and leave some winter for seed. Hoe and stick advancing peas, and sow succession sorts. Hand-weed parsneps, and be careful to remove slugs and caterpillars from the lettuce plants; never consider your work done so long as a weed shows its nose in the garden.

The Farm.—Business connected with the farm becomes brisk in March, especially if the weather prove dry. On forward soils barley-sowing, at all events ploughing for it, becomes general. Oats should be sown at this time, also clover, peas, flax, and hemp seeds, and lucerne towards the end of the month. The live stock requires still to be well kept, especially the ewes, or the lambs will exhibit the consequences of neglect. Prepare potato ground, and plant towards the end of the month. Plant hops. Cut alders. Cattle may be turned into meadows. Destroy moles. Topple and dress young wheats either with soot, ashes, lime, or salt of lime. Kill bacon hogs, and prepare pork for summer use. Attend to poultry, whitewash their houses, and give the hens good bedding; for stock birds never let a hen sit on her own eggs. Look carefully to your ewes, cows, and breeding mares, and provide them warm sheltering places.

Birds.—The skylark sings delightfully; the blackbird gives out its mellow notes. Fieldfares and other birds take their departure to more northerly regions. The lesser pettychaps and the wheatear arrive. Some of the feathered tribes are now busy constructing their nests. In this month the redwing, fieldfare, woodcock, and other migratory birds take their departure. The note of the lark is a surer sign of spring than the word of an almanac-maker.

Insects.—The *Necrophorus vespillo*, an insect deriving its food chiefly from dead animals, becomes prolific in March.



SKETCHES OF SOCIETY IN PARIS.

BY THE COUNTESS DE BRUNETIERE TALLIEN.

II.

The second period of Madame de Staël's *salon* was not so disastrous as the first; but the discontented who wished to benefit by the Revolution—Garat, Andrieux, Daunon, and Benjamin Constant—aided by the enthusiastic genius of Madame de Staël, were endeavouring to excuse, by their eloquence, those periods of mad liberty from which was to issue a wise and desirable freedom.

The repetition of these pleadings took place in the evening in conversing with Madame de Staël. The cleverest of the orators stole from that talented lady as many ideas and words as they could remember; and most of them parted from her with a speech ready made; and, moreover, with the firm resolution of delivering it. The censorious spirit of Madame de Staël, and the talkative admiration of her friends, annoyed very much the First Consul, who was informed every morning of what had been alluded to in her *salon* the day before, and what points he would have to defend at the next meeting of the tribune.

At that period not only the leaders of the opposition party, but almost all persons having appointments under Government, met at Madame de Staël's.

The brothers of the First Consul, the Ministers, the chief editors of papers devoted to the existing power (MM. Roderer and Sauvo) came to collect news; and Talma and Gerard came for "inspiration." It was the asylum of returned emigrants, who met there with that exquisite politeness, regard for birth, for noble poverty, which so highly distinguished the good company of the *ancien régime*. The Duke de Montmorency could speak of the religious sentiments which animated his mind, so pure, so full of charity, without dreading the ironical reply of an old Atheist or a young *esprit fort*; the Duc Adrien de Saral enjoyed his delicate wit, and exhibited the plenitude of his graceful and noble manners. The Count de Narbonne preserved towards Madame de Staël those courtly traditions, that ingenious and dignified flattery, which was the cause of his success with the Emperor.

The Chevalier de Boufflers charmed everybody with his sparkling tales, his gay philosophy, his witty satire, so well supported by the brilliant replies of M. de Chauvelin.

All these charming remains of the *ancien régime* conversed cheerfully with the superior and celebrated minds brought forward by the Revolution, such as Ducis, Chenier, Lemercier, Arnaud, Segouvé, Talleyrand, Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, Camille Jourdan, Andrieux, Benjamin Constant: and difference of opinion yielded before the want of communication; for an enlightened admiration of the ancient nobility was necessary to the men of actual power.

This game displeased the First Consul; in vain the Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, a particular friend of Madame de Staël, and her constant defender, assured Napoleon that the *salon* of that celebrated lady could not prove dangerous to his authority.

"It is not a *salon*," replied he, "*it is a club*."

A short time after this answer, an order of exile arrived, and Madame de Staël was obliged to lay down the sceptre of Parisian conversation.

Many years after this event, at the period of our reverses, Madame de Staël again opened her *salon*, which was no more a place where pleasure was to be found, but a mirror in which the history of the time was sketched. The Duke of Wellington, then in Paris with the allies, was engaged by her to spend an evening. A select society assembled to meet him. The most eminent of the *habitués* were L'Abbé de Pradt, Benjamin Constant, and M. de Lafayette; also the celebrated Madame Recamier attended that evening party, which must still vibrate in the recollections of the noble duke,—who happened to be rather late. Madame de Staël and Madame Recamier were very nervous in the interim.

At last the duke arrived. The nobleness of his countenance, the simplicity of his manners, produced the most seducing effect; his pride had all the charm of timidity. Madame de Staël, overcome by that *chevaleresque* attitude, exclaimed:—

"Truly he bears his glory as though 'twere nothing!"

All the company felt the same fascination; all were anxious to speak the first word to the duke; but L'Abbe de Pradt, before the duke could reach the fireplace, approached him, and for more than three quarters of an hour expressed his own ideas on military tactics. After having listened with the most perfect courtesy to this tedious speech, the general said some few words, but so striking that I have heard my friends were all dazzled with them.

"The most fearful day," said the noble visitor,

"in the life of a man commanding an army is the one on which he gains a battle!"

Everything has its value in this world, and, if men of all ranks in society were to tell us their secret, we should perceive that triumphs are always paid exactly what they are worth. I must say that I have always found the same accuracy of taste in the replies of the Duke of Wellington.

Soon after the very long speeches of M. de Pradt, Madame de Staël engaged with the hero a serious conversation on the English constitution. Madame de Staël could not ally political liberty with servile manners in the individual relations of a society so proud of its free will.

"Aristocratic customs and language do not offend any one in a country enjoying freedom," answered the duke; "we employ these forms without any further consequence, as paying homage to past times; and we persist in our ceremonies just as we keep a monument, even when it enjoys no longer its primitive destination."

"Is it true," asked Madame de Staël, "that your lord chancellor addresses the King on his knees when in Parliament?"

"It is true."

"How is that?"

"He addresses him on his knees, as I tell you."

"But how?"

"You wish to know how," replied the duke, and instantly he precipitated himself on his knees before *La Corinne*!

"I wish all my friends to see this!" exclaimed Madame de Staël; and the company most enthusiastically applauded the gallant attitude of the illustrious general.

After the departure of the duke, Madame de Staël, in the most animated and sparkling conversation, could not refrain from saying—"What pleasure to be a queen for twenty-four hours! what clever things.....one would say."

"Yes," whispered the Count de Sabran, "she would like the world to be a *salon*, and herself the ornament of it!"

Madame de Fessé used to say—"If I were a queen I would order Madame de Staël to speak to me continually!"

In the next number I intend giving a sketch of one of our actual *salons*, much appreciated in Paris, and in which many aristocratic English ladies have enjoyed themselves during the last few years.

THE COURT.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Monday evening her Royal Highness dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty. The Earl of Powis had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the riband and badge of the most noble order of the Garter, worn by his father, the late Earl of Powis. The Hon. John Stuart had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the most ancient order of the Thistle, worn by his father, the late Earl of Moray.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by his equerry in waiting, Colonel Seymour. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace, and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, by desire of the Queen, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, in St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty. His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and was received by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain. The Prince was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, groom of the stole; Mr. George Edward Anson, treasurer; Viscount Clifden, lord in waiting; Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, private secretary; and Colonel Seymour, Frederick of Hesse was present at the levee, attended by Major Stephens. It being a collar day, the principal knights of the several orders of knighthood were introduced, when the following presentations to his Royal Highness took place:—Baron Isola, Secretary to the Sardinian Legation, by Count Adrian Prendergast, Attaché à la Legation de Sa Majesté Catholique, by the Chevalier de Tacon, Spanish Charge d'Affaires. The foreign diplomatic circle were attended by all the foreign ministers in town. The general company consisted of all the high officers

of State and the principal nobility in town. About two hundred noblemen and gentlemen had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert on behalf of her Majesty. After the levee his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, returned to Buckingham Palace.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAXE-GOTHA AND ALTENBOURG.—The Court has been thrown into the deepest mourning by the accounts which were received by special messenger, Baron Brandenstein, of the sudden demise of the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Gotha and Altenbourg, the maternal grandmother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness was sister of the late Elector of Hesse, and grandchild of the sister of George II. She died at Gotha on the 22nd ult., in her 77th year, lamented and revered by all who knew her. The life of this estimable lady was devoted to acts of charity, and she has died leaving the whole of her property to the poor of the town of Gotha.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge attended divine service on Sunday morning in Grosvenor Chapel.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, and attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, honoured Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston with their company on Saturday evening last at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on Tuesday, at Cambridge-house.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his third parliamentary dinner on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl of Auckland and Hon. Miss Eden, Viscountess Falkland, the Lord Advocate, the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, the Hon. William Temple, the Hon. William Cowper, and Major-General Fox. In the evening her ladyship had an assembly, which was most numerous attended. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, and attended by the Lady Augusta Cadogan and Colonel Du Plat, honoured the viscountess with her company, arriving from the opera shortly after eleven o'clock.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Ashley, and Sir Frederick Trench attended early divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Duke of Rutland entertained a distinguished circle last week at Belvoir Castle, in honour of the nuptials of the Lady Adeliza Manners with the Rev. Frederick Norman. The ceremony was performed in the chapel at Belvoir Castle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Massey Stanley have returned to Hooton from a tour of visits.

The Earl of Radnor arrived in Grosvenor-street on Saturday last, from Longford Castle, Wilts. The countess is still in delicate health.

Lord and Lady Holland received at dinner on Sunday evening, at their mansion in Piccadilly, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Earl of Clare, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Marcus Hill, Lord Howard de Walden, the Count Potocki, Hon. E. J. Stanley, Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Hon. F. Cadogan, and Mr. Monckton Milnes: a well-arranged party.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel entertained at dinner on Saturday last, at their mansion in Whitehall-gardens, his Excellency the Prussian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of St. Germans, Sir James Graham, Sir Stratford Canning, Sir Henry Delabèche, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Faraday, Professor Owen, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Lyell, &c. We are glad to observe this now frequent admixture of the learned with the noble: it is a custom that will improve both.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Hornby Castle.

The Marquis of Granby, M.P., arrived in town on Monday, from Belvoir Castle.

The Marquis of Northampton, accompanied by Lord and Lady William Compton and Lady Margaret Compton, has arrived at his residence in Piccadilly, from Castle Ashby.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley have come to town from Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire, for the season; Lord and Lady Henry Cholmondeley have also arrived in London from their seat in Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Ripon, accompanied by Lord Goderich, have arrived in Carlton-gardens, from Nocton-park, Lincolnshire.

Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford have returned to town from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., left London at the close of the last week for Rome. The noble lord will subsequently extend his tour into Egypt.

Lady Anne Becket, who has been passing the winter at Brighton, has returned to town.

We regret to hear that Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., has been obliged, on account of ill health, to apply for leave of absence from the House of Commons until Easter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Dom, not Dum.

C. L.—The translation is not suited to our columns.

P.—Many thanks.

A BACHELOR OF FIFTY.—The communications, as proposed, will be most welcome.

S. T.—Not at present: nevertheless our best thanks for the offer.

J. G. M.—Our friend seems to forget that these matters should be viewed *aesthetically*, and that they can be regarded by a pure mind *after no other fashion*.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—The marriage cannot take place legally during the life of the party named.

Z.—A march.

H. H. H.—Oil colours highly varnished.

RECEIVED:—S. E. S., W. W. L., S. M. L.

THE TONGUE.—MR. EDITOR.—Sir, Observing in your paper,

of which I am a subscriber, that a child had nearly cut its tongue in two, I beg to say I had a child of three years old who met with the same accident, but it united of itself. She lived for a fortnight on biscuits and milk, her tongue being so swollen she could scarcely swallow. She recovered, and is now between twelve and thirteen years of age, and it has made no difference with regard to her talking, only that she talks too much sometimes. If you will insert this in your paper, it may, perhaps, be of service to some of your subscribers. I am, Sir, yours, FORTUNATUS.

PROVISION FOR THE WIDOWS OF CLERGYMEN.—To the Editor of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.—Sir, Your widely diffused paper appears to me a good medium for expressing my sentiments on a subject of much importance, though it is one which has never yet been brought before the public—

that of assisting the widows and daughters of the episcopal clergy, the bereaved relics of those men who toiled in the Lord's vineyard; and it seems almost a reproach on such a wealthy nation as ours that such an appeal should be made as the present one. The widows of army and naval officers have their pensions to look forward to if their earthly support is taken from them, and they claim it as a right; but what has the poor desolate widow of Christ's minister to hope for (should she need assistance), but a paltry pittance doled out to her by the committee of some local society in the diocese where her late husband's labours were performed, and where too often *favour* reigns over justice.

Painful, indeed, to the gentlewoman is this procedure; and nothing but stern necessity or very advanced age would induce her to ask for what is so grudgingly given. Many of these recipients have been well born, highly educated, and have moved in good society, but unforeseen misfortunes have overwhelmed them, and crushed their brightest hopes.

It may be said, "Why do not the clergy insure their lives?" Those who can afford it usually do so; but the great majority of benefices are too small to enable the father of a family to spare such a yearly portion of his income as might benefit them in future, and very many there are who struggle through life on a mere curacy. The Scottish Church sets us a good example in making provision for the bereaved widows of its ministers; and each minister, on obtaining a benefice, pays a certain subscription to the general fund, and according to the amount of such subscription his widow receives more or less; but she receives it as her right, and not as a favour from certain individuals. There are two or three noble institutions in this country for the widow and orphan, as the College at Bromley, and the College near Bath; "but what are they among so many?" Should these remarks strike upon the Christian feelings of some "good Samaritan" who has the will and the power to set on foot some better mode of assisting these desolate and ill-provided sisters in affliction, something might be effected in time. There is a case in point, where the united efforts of a few kind-hearted Christians are raising up a work which will obtain for them the blessings of the destitute—I allude to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, which holds out assistance to a large class of females whose lives have been too frequently one of toil, disappointed hopes, and destitute old age.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A COUNTRY VICAR.

J. F., PORTSEA.—At the establishment in the Regent's-park. The other question is answered in the "Work Table."

A. J.—Perhaps.

CLOTILDA.—What does our fair correspondent think of Doves encircled by a Wreath of Orange-blossoms? We fear she must be something of a coquette, thus to have given hopes to two!

THE FIRE AT ABBOTT'S LEIGH.—To the Editor of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.—Sir, I notice in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER a paragraph regarding the fire at Leigh Church; and, as there is an error in the said paragraph, I write to request that you will contradict it. In enumerating the engines in attendance you mention the Norwich; there was no such engine there: the flag of the work fell on the West of England and the District engines. This latter engine (a superior one) you have not mentioned, neither the Sun. The engines in attendance were the West of England, the District, the Sun, and the Imperial; I think it but just to the various offices who kindly and promptly despatched their engines to our aid.—E. B., Feb. 28.

EMILY G.—It does not come within the province of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER to give the illustration requested. Moreover it is totally unnecessary, as the most approved pattern for the article in question is that of an ordinary jupon, the fulness being plaited or gathered on a band pointed in front of the waist. Various materials are employed. White moresen is found to answer the purpose tolerably well. Crinoline, an article of French manufacture, is, perhaps, the best; but it is expensive. A line addressed to any of the principal London corset-makers would, we doubt not, obtain for our correspondent every requisite information.

H. A.—It has been frequently stated in this paper that we have nothing whatever to do with the engagements entered into by the former proprietors of the Pictorial Times. We keep our own engagements, and deem that a sufficient answer to all similar questions.

M. S.—We do not remember having received the duet referred to.

JANE should advertise in the Times. We have no applications of the kind mentioned.

M. A.—Should procure a new ring on such an occasion—of course.

MAJOR H.—On the first opportunity the engraving will be published. As to other matters we must be allowed a little pause at a time like this.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—The medical inquiries will be answered next week.

O., MANCHESTER.—The national song "Rule Britannia" originally appeared in "The Masque of Alfred," a joint composition of Thompson and Mallet, acted before Frederick Prince of Wales, at Chesham-house, in 1740. To which of the two poets the song is to be attributed has never been ascertained; but it was probably that of Thompson, whose sentiments respecting liberty were very ardent.

S. E. H.—Very good bandoline or fixative may be made of sweet oil, combined with a solution of isinglass. To these ingredients may be added any kind of scent that may be found most agreeable. The common rose oil sold by the hairdressers, if mixed with isinglass, will be found to answer every purpose for which bandoline is required.

BETA.—The brandy is used merely as an antiseptic, for the purpose of preventing the rancidity of the lard or other unctuous material employed.

A GRAND SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREEPENCE, is this Week given with THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER and PICTORIAL TIMES, Illustrative of THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

In order to satisfy the all-absorbing interest created in the public mind by the late great national change, the SUPPLEMENT will be found to contain a complete HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION, from its commencement up to the latest moment of going to press, arrangements having been made with some of the First Artists in Paris for Sketches, TAKEN ON THE SPOT. The following, among others, are comprised in the selection:—Full-length Portrait of the late King Louis Philippe—the Count de Paris—the Duchess of Orleans—the Departure of the King—the Throne carried in Procession through the Streets—the Hotel de Ville—the Mob Seizing the three Field-pieces and three Caissons of Ammunition, and Distributing them among the People.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom; or, if sent to the Office, 294, Strand, London, should be accompanied by a Post-office order in favour of Robert Palmer.

Our subscribers and the trade are informed that Covers splendidly ornamented, may be had at the Office, 294, Strand, for 3s.; and that volumes will be bound at 5s. each.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—March.

5 S	Quinquages, Sun.	Gen. 9—Luke 16	Gen. 12—Phil. 4
6 M	Deut. 26—	17 Deut. 27—Col. 1	
7 T	Shrove Tuesday	... 28—	18 ... 29—
8 W	Ash Wednesday	... 30—	19 ... 31—
9 T	Jup. sets, 3 55 mo	... 32—	20 ... 33—
10 F	Mars sets, 1 28 m	... 31—	21 Josh. 1—1 Th. 1
11 S	Josh. 2—	22 ... 3—	2 ... 3—

NEW MOON, 5th, 1 h. 17 m. aft.—SUN rises at 6 h. 38 m., and sets at 5 h. 45 m.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE ON FRIDAY (YESTERDAY) EVENING.

(From the *Globe*.)

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING AND QUEEN
OF THE FRENCH IN ENGLAND.

We can state, from undoubted authority, that Louis Philippe, accompanied by the ex-Queen, has landed at Newhaven, in an open boat, from a small vessel, supposed to be the *Furet*, from Treport.

M. GUIZOT.

DOVER, Friday, seven min. past four, p.m.—M. Guizot has arrived (per *Ville d'Ostend*) at Dover, and leaves per express train for London.

PARIS.

Thursday Morning.—An unpleasant difference has arisen between the Government and the public press. The proprietors of the journals demand that the stamp duty shall be suppressed, and the cautionnement, which amounts to many millions of francs, be returned. The Government replies that it will propose this to the National Assembly, but that it cannot usurp the power demanded by the press; to which the journalists say, "You have passed important decrees on your own responsibility; you are bound to respect the principle of the revolution—freedom of discussion; and to do this also on your own responsibility."

Most of the conductors of the journals had a meeting on the subject last night, and have had an interview with the Government. It is expected

that in the course of this day or to-morrow some concession will be made. Without it the Government will have nearly the whole of the press on its back. As to the question of cautionnement there can be no doubt of the right of the journalists, for it was deposited in virtue of a law against the press, which is now free, and therefore the money must be returned.

THE INCOME-TAX.

THE most agreeable, though possibly not most interesting, event which has occurred since we were last before our readers is the abandonment by the Ministry of that addition to the income-tax whose promise created a rebellion, after our English fashion, as universal and sudden as that which is daily sending to our shores the scattered members of the Royal Family of France. Would we could say that our rising had been as successful as that of our neighbours! As far as they know them, their wishes have been crowned with complete triumph. We have received only partial satisfaction. An aggravation of the income-tax is no longer to be feared; but its evil principle remains.

Pending those efforts, which we trust will result ere long in the total abolition of this impost on its present footing, it seems proper here to remark upon the moral tone which Lord John's budget indicates as prevalent in the political world. In the ordinary affairs of life the man who comes to us one day with one set of principles, supporting his views then, and to-morrow comes to us alleging that he holds them no longer, but is a convert to their very opposites, which conduce to his now altered views, would be put down for a person of no principle at all. We should be apt, after such a revelation of his honesty, to regard him for ever with suspicion, and to hold no more intercourse with him but what was forced. This would be rational conduct on our part, and it would also indicate a sound tone of society;—stating its highest interests upon their safest grounds—probity and sincerity.

How does it happen that a nobleman holding the highest privileges, exercising the highest functions, of a subject, can come into the House of Commons, where courtesy at least compels us to believe the purest men in the country are to be found, and tell those men, and, through them, the world, that he is to-day an advocate for the measure which a little while ago he was the foremost to condemn? Sir Charles Wood has fended himself by the statement that he was willing on the first imposition of the tax to give it his vote had certain other taxes been removed, as they have since been. But Lord John Russell is without even this miserable defence; for his objection to the tax in the beginning was to its inequality, amongst other things; and no reduction of further taxes has been pretended as removing this just and serious objection. None, indeed, could; and, as far as Sir Charles Wood's adroitness has served him, he might as well have spared himself and Parliament the pain of exerting it, since his position is not a little better than that of his colleague and leader.

The country is not slightly concerned in this sickly morality of Parliament. Nor can it better secure a healthier tone than by promptly and emphatically putting its veto upon the three years' prolongation of a tax which is at once a fraud upon its industry and an insult to its common sense.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The temperate spirit which seems to animate the Paris insurgents is not a stronger guarantee for the safe accomplishment of their revolution, than the declaration of the English Government that they have no intention to interfere with France in the management of her internal affairs. The wisdom of this declaration cannot be too highly estimated. It establishes once more, and on a broader, safer foundation, the *entente cordiale* which the Spanish marriages interrupted, transferring the friendly understanding which should exist betwixt the two countries from the uncertain disposition of an individual to the entire people of both nations. Happily for England, the acts of the Sovereign are the acts of her subjects. France, as a nation, has declared her good will towards England. To the future appertains the task of confirming and preserving the reciprocation of that good will.

OUR OMNIBUS.

BY
EDWARD GRANT.
CHAPTER I.

Non Omnibus communis.

An omnibus is a little world upon wheels: in the inconveniently narrow space allotted to its occupants there is room for as many cares, hopes, passions, anxieties, and fears as ever agitated the breast of a politician or a lover, excited a hero, or tortured a criminal; it bears to and fro men laden with weighty matters of business or intent on pleasure; men exulting in the success of their schemes of self-aggrandizement, or dejected and borne down by poverty and misfortune; the young and the old, the grave and the gay, the happy and the wretched, rub elbows together, and each jolt of the vehicle shakes up materials as different in form and colour as the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope.

"Our Omnibus" is, however, different from most, in one respect, inasmuch as at a certain hour in the morning it invariably contains the same people, and a stranger among us would be regarded with as much consternation and surprise as a French army in London, or a snow-storm at midsummer; it runs from,—never mind where,—to the Bank, and is as regular and respectable in its proceedings as an omnibus can be; it has the usual number of wheels, and progresses with that curious uncertainty as to pace which forms the chief charm of this description of vehicle, sometimes loitering in a way that provokes our punctual friends almost to madness, at others galloping at a rate that reduces the timid ones to an extremity of fear.

Now for its occupants. The first person that gets in every morning is Mr. Faddo: he lives at a little stuccoed house, with the smallest conceivable garden in front of it, enclosed by iron railings and a gate, the latter decorated with a resplendent brass plate, on which you may read,

M. FADDO,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

From her Majesty's Theatre.

Why he writes M. Faddo instead of Mr. we do not know, as he is a native of Coldbath-fields; and we are equally at a loss for the reason of his speaking of his wife as Madame F., as we have ascertained her maiden name to have been Jones, and her birthplace Hackney; however, that is no business of ours, and we have no doubt but Faddo has his reasons for it. Somehow or other Smith, who is our conductor, does not entertain that respect for the professor of dancing and the calisthenic exercises which that gentleman's position demands; the result of this is, that the omnibus, which calls for him every morning, does not wait a moment if he is not ready, and, as he never is ready, some scenes occur. The instant the omnibus pulls up at the house, and Smith shouts "Now, sir!" Faddo's door flies open as if by magic, and he is seen in the passage (hall he calls it), struggling into his great-coat, which he does by a series of complicated manœuvres that might be very well set to music and called the "Pas de Paletôt;" that done, he seizes his little fiddle, turns short round, kisses Madame F., who has been assisting in the "pas" before mentioned, and rushes wildly to the omnibus. Just as he is putting his foot on the step he finds he has forgotten his pumps; he runs back for them; before he returns Smith's patience is exhausted, and the omnibus goes on.



Faddo, nimble as an Arab, and graceful as a fawn in pantaloons, skims along the road, skilfully avoiding the puddles, jumps up the steps of the omnibus, and takes possession of the top seat inside, where he calmly awaits the other passengers, all of whom he salutes as they enter with a polite bow, and a conciliatory "Good morning." Most of them return it; but one or two, whom we shall mention by and by, do not choose to notice the "dancing-master." That is of no consequence to Faddo; he perseveres, and takes no notice of the neglect; in fact, he has bowed to Mr. Argent, who is one of the richest men in the city, for three years, and never had the slightest acknowledgment of the courtesy. We one day asked him why, such being the case, he continued the practice. "My dear sir," said Faddo, "I do not choose ever to have to reproach myself with omitting such marks of attention as one gentleman should offer another."

Faddo lives in a little house and keeps one servant; Argent inhabits a mansion swarming with powdered and liveried nuisances; but we cannot help thinking that little Faddo, the dancing-master, has more claim to the title of gentleman than great purse-proud Mr. Argent; at all events we know whose vanity is the least offensive.

We lay it down as an axiom, that all dancing-masters are conceited; they are so, and they cannot help it; but it is, after all, a very innocent sort of vanity, and does no harm to any one but themselves. Faddo thinks that a man who can execute a grand pirouette in the style he does it is a great artiste, and equal to any peer of the realm; his belief in his wife too pleases us; twice a week Madame F. honours "Our Omnibus," by riding in it as far as the great red brick house on the left-hand side of the road, with the high walls in front: this is "Miss Taplin's establishment for young ladies;" highly select it is too, and a most circum-spect person is Miss Taplin; all the accomplishments are imparted by female professors, and Faddo, in speaking of it one day, said, "They won't admit even me, sir; what do you think of that?"

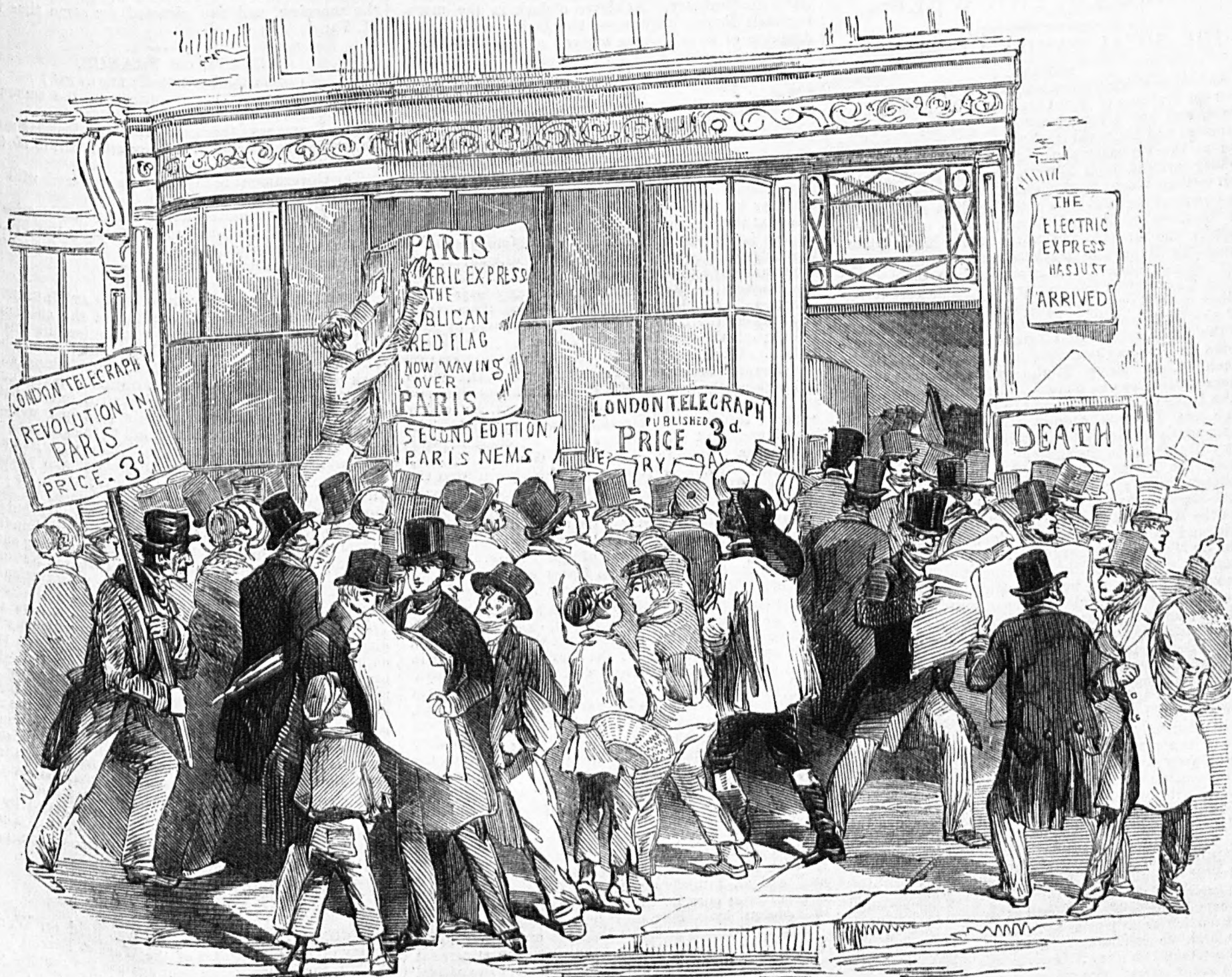
quadrilles, and not violate the strict integrity of the polka, is in itself an impressive spectacle.

On these occasions he is usually decorated with some order or ornament on his coat, and a slender wand as an extra emblem of authority; this he taps on the floor in a very commanding manner whenever he desires the band to change its measure or the dance to cease. He smiles with a kind of forty-horse power whenever he is spoken to, and the blandness of his demeanour equals that of a tailor when asking for a settlement of his "little account." And, when he does dance himself, it is something so wonderful that the spectators are driven into a state of mute amazement at the sight of so much grace: he himself is quite conscious of the effect he produces, and in his bow to his partner, at the end of the dance, an acute observer might detect a look of latent triumph struggling through his ceremonious humility.

As for madame herself, notwithstanding her little eccentricities of manner, she is, in our opinion, a most estimable person. It is true that in her curtsy she drops almost to the ground, and then raises her eyes, and then casts them down in that beseeching manner usually confined to the *première danseuse* when she is receiving the applause of the audience consequent on the execution of some brilliant *pas*. But what of it? She has been accustomed to it for years, and thinks it impressive having seen it done by Taglioni fifty times, at least, when almost overwhelmed with a shower of bouquets by the generally listless *habitués* of her Majesty's Theatre, where Madame F. was a coryphée when courted, and won by the all-accomplished Faddo; and, when one becomes at all acquainted with her, all this is lost sight of in her single-heartedness and good nature. She almost worships her husband, and doats upon her children—one of whom a little fair-haired girl of five years old, she predicts will be a lovely dancer. She is a chatty good-tempered little woman; and, if all our readers would look on their brother or sister mortals with as much kind feeling as she does, we know this—this world would be a better and happier place than it is.

On the days of madame's visits to Miss Taplin's establishment, Faddo rides outside (he invariably drops his pumps as he is getting up), and the fiddle is consigned to madame's care, it being too delicate for exposure. It's a great treat, too, to see the Professor hand his wife to the omnibus. Smith may shout himself hoarse, no attention is paid to him, but Faddo, taking madame by the tips of her fingers, as if she was a duchess at least, and he was about to walk through the "Minuet de la Cour" with her, leads her down the little garden on the strip of pavement that forms the path, and helps her into the omnibus with the greatest ceremony; he then smiles and bows, hands in the fiddle with another bow and smile, and then, stepping back, takes his hat off and bows again; this done, he gets on to the seat outside, and Smith, who has been viewing the whole affair with about the same sort of grim admiration as a Hottentot would bestow on a pair of top boots, bangs the door before Faddo's well seated; the horses start off immediately, and it is only by something little short of a miracle that the indignant professor is saved from falling to the ground.

But to see Faddo quite at home you must see him out at some ball, where he officiates as M.C.; then, indeed, he is something to behold, all smiles and white waistcoat; the anxiety he manifests that the dancers should attend to the figures of the



THE RUSH AT THE OFFICE OF THE "LONDON TELEGRAPH," IN FLEET-STREET, ON RECEIPT OF THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

OUR ILLUSTRATION represents a scene now almost daily enacted in the neighbourhood of St. Dunstan's. One of the most remarkable of the GREAT FACTS of the present day is, the almost instant maturity of appreciation which has attended the "LONDON TELEGRAPH" daily newspaper; but this is easily accounted for. The truly marvellous *energy* of its conductors, during the late startling events in France—an energy which, moreover, kept pace with every fluctuation of the hour—an energy which commanded more frequent Expresses than had hitherto been "native" to the Public Press—at once convinced the citizens of our vast metropolis, and the dwellers in the provinces, that an organ of intelligence, as prompt as it was accurate, had become, as a German would say, "part and parcel of the Mind of their Country." It was, in truth, a most happy idea, that of giving "form and pressure" to the instantaneous revealings of the "ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH:" and thus to complete that much-desiderated triad—

The Railway,
The Electric Telegraph,
The Newspaper.

All honour and all success attend the originators—those pioneers in the march of knowledge, who, much as they have done for the *present*, have accomplished infinitely more for the *future*!

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.*

A NEARLY LITERAL TRANSLATION.

I.
Forward! children of your country;
The day of glory has arrived!
Tyranny against you raises
Aloft her bloody standard!
Hark! in your peaceful valleys
Butcher-soldiers roar around,
Coming, e'en in your embraces,
Your children and your wives to slay.
Arm, citizens! Now form battalions dread!
March!—and let traitors' blood soak where we tread.

II.
What would this horde of slaves,
Traitors and kings conspiring?
For whom their villain bonds
And chains long time preparing?
Frenchmen, for you! Oh, outrage vile,
What indignation should it fire!
You!—you!—they dare again design
To plunge in ancient slavery!
Arm, citizens, &c.

III.
What! shall a foreign band
Dictate the laws upon our soil?
What! shall their mercenary ranks
Dismay our father warriors?

Great God!—and by the hands of slaves
Shall we be bowed beneath the yoke?
And vilest despots come to be
The masters of our destiny!
Arm, citizens, &c.

IV.
Tremble, tyrants!—and you, traitors!
Shame of every honest side,
Tremble, paricides!—your projects
Soon shall find a due reward!
Every man to fight you arms him!
And, if our young heroes fall,
France can fill their place with new ones—
All are nerved to beat you down!
Arm, citizens, &c.

V.
Frenchmen, like warriors high-souled,
Strike or restrain your blows!
Spare those victims, pitiful,
Arming 'gainst you 'gainst their will!
But, for those blood-thirsty tyrants,
Bouillé's* vile accomplices,
They, like tigers, pitiless,
Savage, rend their mother's breast!
Arm, citizens, &c.

VI.
Holy love of native land,
Guide, sustain our arms avenging!
Liberty!—blessed Liberty!
Oh, for thy defenders battle!

* The Marquis de Bouillé, a royalist General, commanding a remnant of the French army, still faithful to the King.

'Neath our flags may victory
Hasten to your lusty call,
And expiring enemies
Hating, hail your triumph as they fall.
Arm, citizens, &c.

A VERSE SUNG BY CHILDREN.
We the great career will enter
When our elders are no more;
There their dust shall we discover,
Of their virtues there the track!
Far less eager to survive them
Than participate their death:
Ours the pride sublime shall be
To avenge, or, like them, die!
Arm, citizens, &c.

WOMAN'S FATE.

She smiles no more—
Yon lovely rose lies faded,
All hope in deep gloom shaded,
At Beauty's door.
Yes, she who once had smiled delighted
Upon his love, so fondly plighted,
Now smiles no more.
She smiles no more
With sparkling eyes of gladness,
But sweeps the chords with sadness,
Like bard of yore.
Ah! why is woman doomed to love,
And, when her visions baseless prove,
To smile no more?

Canterbury.

S. M.

* The Marseillais marched into Paris on the 30th of July, 1792.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

MONDAY.

At half-past ten o'clock on Monday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the French Embassy, and had a long interview with the Duke de Nemours and his royal relatives. While the Duchess was at the Embassy the reigning Duchess of Saxe Coburg arrived from Buckingham Palace to pay a visit to their Royal Highnesses. It is understood that the object of the visit both of the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg was to express her Majesty the Queen's desire that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg should make Buckingham Palace their home during their stay in this country. At half-past eleven o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg left the Embassy in Count Jarnac's carriage, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to pay a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses remained at the Palace until after one o'clock. The youngest daughter of the Duke de Nemours and the three children of the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg were subsequently conveyed to Buckingham Palace, where they will remain for the present. At a quarter to four o'clock the Duchess de Montpensier arrived at the Embassy from the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Her Royal Highness parted from the King and Queen very shortly after they left Paris, and under escort of a confidential friend of the Duke de Montpensier made the best of her way to Boulogne. At Abbeville the Duchess had a very narrow escape, having been recognised and attacked by a mob. Her Royal Highness only escaped by taking refuge in the house of a gentleman, from the rear of which she afterwards escaped, and ultimately reached Boulogne, from which port she crossed on Monday. The Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg left the French Embassy in the evening for Buckingham Palace, there to take up their residence. The complimentary calls at the Embassy were exceedingly numerous during the day, commencing from an early hour in the morning. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback at half-past one o'clock. His grace, on alighting, was met by the Count de Jarnac, with whom he remained closeted for some time. His Excellency Baron Brunnow reached the Embassy at the same moment with the noble and gallant duke, and joined in the conference which followed. The absence of his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours at Buckingham Palace deprived the Duke of Wellington of the opportunity of paying his personal respects. The noble and gallant duke was, however, most particular in his inquiries after his Royal Highness, and, we understand, expressed great anxiety as to the fate of the King. Among the members of the *corps diplomatique* who called and left their names at the Embassy were:—His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Viscountess de Moncorvo, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, M. Tacon; the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; the Chevalier Ribeiro, secretary to the Portuguese legation; M. de Sarmiento, attaché to the legation; M. Diaz, secretary to the Spanish legation; the attachés to the Spanish legation, &c. The members of the nobility who called during the day included the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Mary and Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bristol, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Countess of Mansfield and the Ladies Murray, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl Spencer, the Earl Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Charlotte, Albreda, and Dorothy Wentworth Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Jersey, the Countess of Gainsborough and Lady Catherine Noel, the Countess Dowager of Verulam, Viscount and Viscountess Beresford, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount Villiers, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Dillon, Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington, Lady Brougham and Lady Malet, Lady Anne Mackenzie, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Lord and Lady Colchester, Lady Rodd and Miss Rodd, Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, Sir Stratford Canning, Sir Harry and Lady Verney, Sir James and Lady Graham and Miss Graham, Sir Alexander and Lady Woodford, Sir Frederick and Lady Thesiger, Sir F. Waukett Myers, and Colonel and Lady Alice Peel.

TUESDAY.

The Duke de Nemours, together with his illustrious sister-in-law, the Duchess de Montpensier, quitted the French Embassy on Tuesday evening, to occupy apartments at the Belgian Legation in Portland-place. The reason of this is soon told. At four o'clock on Tuesday the Count de Jarnac, French Minister under the former regime, received despatches by a special courier from M. de Lamartine, who has charge of the Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government, informing his excellency officially of the retirement of the Orleans dynasty, and the assumption of power by the Provisional Government. On receipt of this intelligence the duke at once determined to

leave the Embassy. At eleven o'clock in the morning their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg arrived at Hertford-house, from Buckingham Palace, in one of the Queen's carriages, to pay a visit to their illustrious relatives. At half-past twelve his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Embassy on horseback, attended by his equerry in waiting, Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness was received by the Count de Jarnac, by whom he was presented to the Duchess de Montpensier and the Duke de Nemours. His Royal Highness had a lengthened interview with the illustrious Princess and her brother-in-law. The Duke de Montebello called at the Embassy during the morning, and had also an interview with the Duke de Nemours. The Chevalier de Tacon, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, had the honour of an interview with her Royal Highness the Duchess de Montpensier at an early hour in the afternoon. At half-past three o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg left the Embassy and returned to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours accompanied them, and had an audience of the Queen on reaching the Palace. His Royal Highness remained at the Palace until nearly seven o'clock, at which hour he returned to Hertford-house on foot. The intelligence of the arrival of a courier with despatches from the Republican Government only reached the Duke de Nemours on his return from the Palace. His Royal Highness immediately made arrangements to leave the Embassy, and his Excellency the Belgian Minister at once placed his suburban villa at East Sheen (formerly the residence of the late Earl Grey) at the disposal of the Prince. A telegraphic communication from Dover at seven o'clock informed M. Van de Weyer that a courier had just previously arrived at that port from Brussels, charged with despatches for his excellency. This fact was at once communicated to the Duke de Nemours, and, as it was ascertained that the courier would arrive in London by the half-past ten p.m. up-train, his Royal Highness determined to remain with his sister-in-law at the Belgian Legation, in Portland-place, for the night, in order to gain the earliest intelligence, which it was hoped might reach town by this source, of the safety of his royal relatives. Shortly before eight o'clock the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg again arrived at the French Embassy from Buckingham Palace in one of the Queen's carriages, and remained for nearly an hour. Prince Leopold of Naples, Count de Syracuse, brother of the King of Naples, and nephew of the King of the French, who arrived in town on Monday from Paris, called at Hertford-house, and had an interview with the Duke de Nemours. A report was current that a letter had been received in London, by a lady of title, announcing the safe arrival at Brussels of Louis Philippe and, other members of his family, but, on inquiring, the statement appeared to be purely apocryphal; and, on the arrival of the courier above alluded to, M. Van de Weyer had the painful task of communicating to the illustrious exiles under his roof that the despatches he had received contained no intelligence whatever as to the ex-Royal Family. The Duchess de Montpensier was accompanied to this country by General Thierry, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Montpensier, and M. de Sulpice, an attaché to the French Legation in Bavaria.

WEDNESDAY.

The anxiety which has been so generally expressed as to the fate of the ex-Royal Family of France is fortunately at an end, in so far as regards the Duchess de Nemours with her youthful children, and the Duke de Montpensier, their Royal Highnesses having arrived at Southampton at an early hour on Wednesday morning from Havre.

A special messenger was despatched to London immediately upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, conveying intelligence of the fact to the French Embassy, where he shortly arrived after midday. The Duke de Nemours, with his illustrious sister-in-law, the Duchess de Montpensier, having left Hertford-house for the Belgian Legation, the Count de Jarnac at once proceeded thither, and, at an audience with their Royal Highnesses, communicated to them the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of their relatives. The Duke de Nemours was very desirous to go down to Southampton directly to meet the Duchess; but, as this would have involved the necessity of leaving the Duchess de Montpensier, his Royal Highness waived this determination, and two gentlemen, deputed to go to Southampton and conduct their Royal Highnesses to town. The Duke de Nemours and the Duchess de Montpensier, it need scarcely be remarked, were greatly rejoiced at the receipt of intelligence of their missing relatives. Their Royal Highnesses remained at the residence of the Belgian Legation until nearly five o'clock in the evening, at which hour they left town for East Sheen, where they will occupy the villa belonging to Mr. Bates (father-in-law of his Excellency M. Van de Weyer) for the present. M. Van de Weyer accompanied their Royal Highnesses to East Sheen, and subsequently returned to town. The incidental occurrences at the residence of the Belgian Legation were not devoid of interest. At an early hour the Duke de Nemours had an interview with several French gentlemen. The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires was also honoured with an interview by the Duchess de Montpensier. His Royal Highness, Legation for Buckingham Palace, to pay a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess returned to Portland place shortly before three o'clock. His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador called at the Legation during

the morning, and was closeted for some time with M. Van de Weyer.

STATE OF FRANCE.

(From the LONDON TELEGRAPH.)

The Government has resources to the amount of 190,000,000*fr.* at its disposal.

The *Presse* says that gold, which on Tuesday morning was at a premium of 100 *par mille*, fell to 80, then to 60, then to 50, then to 40.

The Government is literally overwhelmed with applications for places.

The *Débats* intimates that if a war should arise no divisions would be found to exist among the French, for that they would all be agreed to defend the country and its independence to the utmost.

FEARFUL DEATH OF THE BANDITS AT NEUILLY.—"In the devastation and burning of the château of Neuilly," says the *Débats*, "some bandits rushed into the apartments, whilst others went to the cellars. The latter there found wine of all descriptions, and a cask of rum, which they broke open. Some minutes after they were all drunk, and then a terrific battle took place between them, their principal weapons being bottles. At length they fell to the ground overcome by intoxication or wounds. Meanwhile, the men who went into the apartments ravaged and pillaged them completely, after which they set them on fire, and the whole building was soon in flames. A short time after the men in the cellars were either burned to death or suffocated. On Sunday from one hundred to one hundred and twenty dead bodies were dug out." Not only in Paris but in the departments the National Guards have acted most nobly in the preservation of order.

Several members of the Royal Family, says the *Memorial de Rouen*, arrived at Eu in a pitiable condition. The Duchess of Orleans came with her two children, but without any attendants, covered with mud, and almost without clothing. The keeper of the Château and his wife were obliged to furnish them with garments and other supplies. As soon as the report of their arrival reached the town, the National Guards turned out *en masse*, and went to the palace, every issue of which they guarded, protesting their resolution not to quit their post, let whatever might happen, until the Princes were in perfect safety. It was, in fact, rumoured that they were pursued by a furious band, determined to massacre them. They afterwards, under an escort of the National Guard at Eu, embarked at Tréport.

METROPOLITAN.

INCOME TAX.—A meeting was held on Wednesday of the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Within, to petition Parliament against the renewal of the income-tax. Mr. Alderman Kelly in the chair. Resolutions and a petition were unanimously adopted in condemnation of the income-tax. A similar meeting was held of the parishioners of St. John's, Westminster, Mr. Woolly, the churchwarden, in the chair.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The sixtieth anniversary dinner and meeting of this valuable institution was held on Saturday evening last at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Rice Trevor, M.P.; the sheriffs of London; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; R. C. Pearson, Esq., M.P.; Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan; Colonel Colquhoun, &c. Lord Morpeth rose and said: Gentlemen, it is not necessary that I should impress upon you the expediency of supporting an institution of which, I doubt not, you are all most zealous advocates; but it is to the benevolent public, who are ignorant of its value, that I wish to prove its great utility and the beneficial influence it exercises on society. Since 1846, 172 boys have been admitted into the institution, and 63 of that number on the recommendation of Secretary Sir George Grey. Since January 1, 1847, 80 boys have left the society's protection, namely, 75 on being apprenticed or provided with situations by their friends, under the sanction of the committee, and five absconding. Of this number one only (a Parkhurst boy) has relapsed into vice. You will see, therefore, that in reclaiming this, the lowest and most degraded, class in the community from infamy, there is ample scope for the exercise of your bounty, as the cases prove that their misdemeanours are much more the result of their condition than of any innate depravity of nature. I am not about to enter upon the disputed question of human responsibility, or to determine how much of the human character is to be adjudged to circumstances; but the facts adduced prove the necessity of supporting an institution devoted to the reformation of the young criminal. Much of the increase of crime might be attributed to the depressed condition of trade in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire; and it is desirable that, while the law offers a check to the commission of crime by people thus thrown out of employment, there should at the same time be other influences whereby they might be taught to return to the paths of virtue and industry. This institution had for its object the improvement of the lowest classes by raising their moral condition, and preparing them for usefulness in the world. It has therefore been deemed advisable to combine the system pursued at Mettray with that of the Philanthropic Society, and it is hoped that in process of time they will rival the parent institution. Such endeavours, however, require the aid of more abundant funds. This is a most important epoch to

the destinies of the institution; but, notwithstanding the vast increase of crime in the land, yet it cannot be doubted that it would yield to the unceasing efforts and prayerful anxiety of those who are devoted to its interests. The noble lord concluded by giving "Prosperity to the Philanthropic Institution." The report was then read. Those who are unacquainted with the working of this great national charity may feel interested in learning that the persons received into the institution are, at present, almost exclusively of one description, namely, *boys who have been charged with or convicted of crime*. Such being the intention of the institution, it is obvious that the field for the exercise of its philanthropic endeavours greatly exceeds the strength of those who labour in it; yet the harvest is great, and many poor degraded young criminals have been purified from vice and transformed into honest and industrious men.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—It is satisfactory to observe that the Registrar-General's return for the week ending last Saturday shows a considerable decrease on the mortality of previous weeks. The deaths registered in the metropolis were 1,134—a more favourable result than any that has been obtained during the last three months, and exceeding the winter average by only 27. Diseases of the respiratory organs now exhibit a fatality below the average; and a decrease is also shown under other important classes of disease, except the epidemic, which continues to preponderate to a great extent and to cause nearly a third of the whole mortality. Influenza has declined to 27, and will probably settle in a short time to the average of former seasons, namely, three deaths weekly. It is regretted that fever shows no symptom of abatement. In the last week it was fatal to 83 persons, of whom 15 died in the Fever Hospital. The births in the week were 1,272.

LORD GRANVILLE SOMERSET.—The mortal remains of the late Lord Granville Somerset were consigned to their last resting-place, in one of the catacombs of the Kensal-green Cemetery, on Tuesday forenoon. The solemn ceremony was attended by the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of St. Germans, Sir Walter Farquhar, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Mr. Granville Somerset (son of the deceased), Mr. Finch, M.P., the Hon. F. Gough, &c.

TYPHUS FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday Mr. G. I. Mills, the deputy-coroner, concluded, in Cromer-street, a long inquiry concerning the death of John Donnelly, aged fifty-eight, a labourer, who died in a miserable place, No. 12, Union-court, Compton-place, Brunswick-square, from typhus fever. The proceedings excited great interest, and Mr. Van Heythuyson, solicitor, attended on behalf of the governors of the Foundling Hospital, to whom the property belongs. Dr. John Waters, of No. 2, South-crescent, Bedford-square, deposed that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, in conjunction with Mr. Popham, the parish surgeon, and he had no hesitation in declaring that death had resulted from typhus fever. He had previous to the deceased's death been called in by the authorities of St. Pancras to examine the neighbourhood of Compton-place, Union-court, and Poplar-court. To such an extent was refuse accumulated as to fill the entire atmosphere with sulphuretted hydrogen, most injurious to health. They visited twenty-eight houses, the whole of which they found dreadfully ill-ventilated. There were six persons lying with typhus in the room where deceased died; and in another house, in a room of the same dimensions, there were twelve persons; low fever was found in every house, and the smell was so great as to be scarcely bearable. There was no drainage, and there were frequent overflows of the cesspool, on which occasions excrement was brought up to the very rooms. By the coroner: The neighbourhood in question is occupied by about five hundred persons, chiefly Irish, whilst there is not accommodation for half that number. There is no drainage and sewage, and the water used from a pump by the inhabitants was of a muddy colour, caused by the percolations from the filth above into the well. There is nothing in a sanitary point of view so essential to life as ventilation, and the whole of the backs of these houses were entirely blocked up and were perfectly dark, for the purpose of evading the window-tax. Similar evidence having been given by other witnesses, the jury, after some discussion, returned the following verdict:—"That John Donnelly died from typhus fever, occurring to him at a time when he was an inmate of certain premises in Union-court, Compton-place, on the Foundling estate, those premises being fraught with the presumed causes of certain fatal diseases; and the jury at the same time express an earnest hope that the owners or possessors will, without delay, pursue such a course in relation to the premises in question as will abate the nuisance which renders them dangerous to human life, and that they will cause the said premises to become fit habitations for human beings, and that they afterwards adopt such efficient means as will induce the tenants of the property and their lodgers to maintain in the houses cleanliness, good order, and the healthfulness which attaches thereto."

THE MURDER IN THE PARK.—On Tuesday night the grand jury returned as "true" a bill of indictment preferred against Annette Meyers, a young Frenchwoman, for wilful murder, in discharging a pistol loaded with ball at Henry Ducker, a private in the Grenadier Guards, in St. James's-park. At the same time the grand jury presented a true bill against Edward Charles Fitzmayer, a landing-waiter in the

Customs, for attempting to murder Mary Ann Fitzmayer.

PROVINCIAL.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Rev. W. Bagshawe, M.A., of Bannercross, near Sheffield, who died recently, has bequeathed to the governors of the Sheffield General Infirmary, £100; to the governors of the Sheffield Dispensary, £50; to the trustees of the Blue Coat Charity School, the trustees of the Girls' Charity School, and the trustees of the National School, all in Sheffield, the sum of £30 each.

LEAMINGTON.—The Master of the Ceremonies' ball, last week, was attended by nearly 300 persons; and a grand concert, given by the Thalberg family, on Saturday, attracted a very numerous and fashionable company. The performances of the unrivalled pianist were vociferously applauded.—The latest arrivals include Lady Isabella Wemyss, the Earl of Annesley, Lady Cardross, Mr. and Lady Anne Drummond, Hon. Mrs. Keppel, Hon. Mrs. Bosville Macdonald, Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Sir Graham and Lady Montgomery, Sir George and Lady Pollock, Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., M.P., Sir Francis H. Goodricke, Bart., and Sir Francis and Miss Shuckburgh.

A COMICAL REASON FOR INABILITY TO DECIPHER MANUSCRIPT.—The gravity of courts of justice is sometimes sorely disturbed by the blunders of officials. An instance of this nature took place on Monday at the Lancaster assizes. A witness was called to verify the signature to a deposition by the counsel for the prosecution, and, being rather tardy in entering the box, Mr. Baron Alderson inquired the cause of the delay. "She's so deaf, my lord, that she can't read writing," exclaimed the crier of the court, without betraying the least consciousness of the bull he had perpetrated. The features of the representative of justice relaxed into a broad smile. The bar chuckled, according to the rule, in response to the mirthful countenance of the judge, while the spectators testified their enjoyment of the blunder by a hearty guffaw.

THE SLIP ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—An accident occurred on this line on Monday morning. When the goods train which leaves Brighton at five a.m. arrived at the spot where the slip took place before (the north end of Hayward's Heath tunnel), the temporary line of rails, which had been constructed to pass the trains on until the earth has been removed from the train line, gave way, and the engine tumbled into an adjoining ditch. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the effect of the accident was to block up the line and render it necessary, until the obstacle was removed, for the passengers by the subsequent trains to alight and walk over the place where the slip had occurred, and then to get into other carriages which were in readiness for them at the other side.

RAILWAY LANDSLIP.—Owing, it is presumed, to the recent heavy rains having loosened the soil, a landslip of part of the embankment near the east end of the Falkirk tunnel, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, took place, by which both lines of rails were covered with earth. When the goods and cattle train, which left Edinburgh at two in the morning, reached that portion of the line—it being dark at the time—the engine came in contact with the obstacle, and was thrown off the rails, along with four trucks containing cattle, and three of the animals were killed. Fortunately, neither the engine-driver nor stoker was hurt. As it was found impossible to clear the line in time for the passenger trains of the same morning, the passengers at seven, eight, and ten o'clock from each end exchanged trains, those from Edinburgh leaving their own trains and walking over the earth to get into the trains from Glasgow, and the same as respects those from the opposite direction, so that but little delay or interruption to the traffic occurred. By the time of the arrival of the eleven o'clock train from both ends, one line of rails was clear, which allowed the trains to proceed as usual.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the close of last week, at about eight o'clock in the evening, five men forced their way into the house of Mr. Cottam, a substantial farmer at Broughton, about four miles on the Lancaster side of Preston, and having secured Mrs. Cottam and a servant girl, who were the only inmates at the time, two of the ruffians presented a pistol to each of their heads, and threatened to blow their brains out if they made any noise. The other three then proceeded to ransack the house, and succeeded, unfortunately, in finding a considerable sum in one of the drawers, together with two silver watches and other valuables. They also made free with a loaded duck-gun that was hanging over the fireplace. The whole gang then took their departure, but had not got a quarter of a mile from the house when Mr. Cottam, who was returning from one of the neighbouring markets, met them, and, little thinking what had occurred, said to them, "Well, my men, have you been to my house to see if I had a horse to sell?" The ruffian who carried the gun replied, "We'll sell thee a horse!" and, raising the gun to his shoulder, fired at Mr. Cottam, who received the entire charge in his thigh, which was completely shattered, it is said, by the shot. The murderous scoundrels then took to their heels, and have not since been heard of. Mr. Cottam was soon afterwards found bleeding and nearly insensible by some labourers who were attracted to the spot by the report of the gun. He was immediately taken home. This daring outrage

has created a great sensation in both Lancaster and Preston.

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—An accident of a most serious character occurred last week on the Caledonian line of railway to the usual London mail train, which, in addition to the loss of two lives, has caused most serious, if not fatal, injuries to several other passengers. It appears that, at a quarter past nine o'clock at night, the mail train left Edinburgh, and, at the junction, was met by the mail from Glasgow. Being joined, the train consisted of the engine and tender, luggage-van, two first-class and two second-class carriages, and proceeded on its usual course until it arrived at the Kirlbridge station, between two and three miles from Ecclefechan, when the passengers were thrown into a state of painful alarm by the violent motion and jumping of the train, and the shock occasioned by its running off the line. The night was very dark, rainy, and tempestuous, so that it was impossible to see where they were, but instant groans and cries for help soon told that some frightful disaster had happened; and, on some of the passengers scrambling out of the carriages, they found that the ponderous engine had gone down an embankment by the side of the line, and was buried sideways in mud and water, having drawn the carriages after it down the embankment. It was soon found that the carriage nearest to the engine had ignited, and in this awful state of things those passengers who could move about proceeded at once to exert themselves to extricate those less fortunate, immediate assistance being impossible, there not being a dwelling near. Efforts were first made to suppress the fire, which was fortunately soon accomplished, when one of the occupants of the first carriage (Mr. Reid, of Glasgow, a commercial traveller) was found with his leg severely fractured, and directly afterwards an elderly gentleman, named Warwick, living in Oxfordshire, with his wife, was found jammed between portions of the broken carriage. So firmly was Mr. Warwick fixed, that a portion of the carriage had to be sawed away before he could be extricated. He was ascertained to have received compound fractures of both legs, and to be otherwise extensively injured. Mrs. Warwick had also one of her legs fractured. The next sufferer picked up was the engine-driver, John Riley. He was under the engine for some hours before he was discovered, and was much scalded and bruised, beside having his right arm fractured. The fireman, Joseph Grey, has also sustained numerous injuries, and Christopher Armstrong, the guard, who was thrown under the foremost carriage, was not found for three hours, and died shortly afterwards, so extensive were the injuries he had received. The non-arrival of the train at the station in this city induced the railway authorities to send a pilot-engine in quest of it, when the lamentable accident was ascertained; and Mr. Spears, superintendent of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, lost no time in forwarding medical aid to the spot, when the sufferers were with all speed possible conveyed to this city, and taken to the infirmary, with the exception of Mr. Reid, who preferred going to the Royal Hotel. In the case of Mr. Warwick amputation was immediately resorted to, but he gradually sank and expired. Amongst the other passengers hurt were Mr. Goodricke, of Bath, architect; Mr. Keye, merchant, of Glasgow; and Mr. Douglas, of Cross-street, Manchester. The accident, it has been ascertained, was caused by a slip in the embankment, arising from the late heavy rains, through which the rails had sunk to a considerable extent. Information of the accident has been sent to the Commissioners of Railways, who will send down one of their officers to make the usual inspection. The following are later particulars:—Mr. William Warwick, of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, aged 65, both of whose legs were broken, and the right one in three places, which was amputated, died on Sunday last, at Carlisle. His wife still lies in a very precarious state, she having one of her legs broken, and her right shoulder dislocated. Mr. Reid, a commercial traveller, from Glasgow, remains exceedingly ill. John Riley, the engine-man, who was dreadfully scalded, and his wife, Johanna, are out of danger. Armstrong, the guard, died last week. It is understood that all the parties injured by this lamentable accident are determined to resort to legal proceedings against the directors of the line for compensation.

AWFUL EVENT.—Last week George Shaw, of Lane-end, Holmfirth, aged 45, or thereabouts, a wheelwright (having a wife and three children, the youngest ten years old), after transacting some business in the adjacent village of Nether Thong, called at an inn there, kept by Mr. John Bates. He was supplied with refreshment, but did not exceed the bounds of moderation. Among the guests there was present one Richard Wood, proprietor of a public garden at Fearnought, Holmfirth, and with him Shaw, who was ever a petulant and irascible character, picked a quarrel upon some slight pretence. The altercation between the two men was running very high, when suddenly Shaw, who was a tall, athletic man, rose up, and swore by his Maker he would send Wood to immediate and everlasting perdition, by placing him bodily on the fire then blazing on the hearth before them. To execute the diabolical threat Shaw seized his intended victim before the act could be prevented, and, with another horrible oath, was lifting him from his seat, when suddenly his hold relaxed—in a moment he fell heavily to the earth, and, on being raised, the man of blasphemy was dead! The body was afterwards carried to an upper room of the inn, there to await a coroner's inquest.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW ART-UNION PRINT.—The print due to the subscribers to the Art-Union of London has just been issued. It is an engraving by G. T. Doo, from a picture called 'The Convalescent,' painted by Mulready, and is a very poor affair indeed. The Board of Trade has abandoned the idea of interfering with the engravings of the Art-Union, finding the matter hopeless. People will soon begin to discover that by giving a guinea to the Art-Unions they do not advance art, but injure it. This is worse than even "throwing money away."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The republic was officially announced on the 26th ult. by M. de Lamartine, surrounded by the other members of the Provisional Government and the four secretaries. M. de Lamartine was the speaker. At the conclusion of the manifestation the Provisional Government, accompanied by the unanimous acclamations of the innumerable population who covered the Place of the Hotel de Ville, was again called upon to receive anew the consecration of the popular voice given to them by a crowd of citizens, National Guards, students, and scholars. M. Dupont (de l'Eure), President of the Provisional Government, leaning on the arm of M. Louis Blanc, and accompanied by his colleagues, presented himself at the balcony of the chamber, formerly called the Chamber of the Throne, but which M. Pagnerre by a sudden exclamation has named for ever "the Hall of the Republic." The acclamations of the people were then renewed, and extended from the place to the quays and adjacent streets.

THE SILK TRADE.—In consequence of the large importations of silk piece goods from the eastern portion of the globe, the East and West India Dock Company have deemed it expedient to request the attendance of the officers of the revenue at their warehouses in Billiter-street before and after the usual hours of business, in order to prepare them for sale early in the ensuing month, which has, under the circumstances, been complied with.

SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAW.—PROCLAMATION OF BANS.—A very curious illustration of the unsatisfactory state of the marriage law in Scotland occurred the other day at Perth. Our readers are aware that the universal custom is for the session-clerk of the parish to make out a list of the parties to be proclaimed, and to hand it to the precentor, by whom the proclamation is made accordingly before the commencement of public worship. We understand that the roll of bans was as usual handed to the precentor of the Middle Church parish of Perth, with a view to proclamation on Sabbath the 13th inst.; but the Rev. Mr. Murdoch, minister of the parish, thought proper to interfere, and no proclamation was made. Seven marriages are said to have been thus obstructed, five of which were intended for celebration in the course of the ensuing week. No objection was made, or, so far as we have heard, designed, against any of the marriages; but Mr. Murdoch had some controversy with his session-clerk upon a point of form connected with proclamations, and he considered it to be his duty to stop the publication of bans until the controversy was settled.—*Witness.*

NINETY-THREE AGAINST THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—In a cottage not very far from the well-known village of Ecclefechan, which can boast of more bridges than even the metropolis itself, there wons a gudewife, who is now in her ninety-third year, and is able, notwithstanding, to read without the aid of spectacles, and to exert herself more than many who are her juniors by a couple of score years. From her cottage she commands a view of the Caledonian Railway for nearly five miles, and often amuses herself with watching the trains careering along, speculating on the unco changes which have taken place since the days of her girlhood. While discussing these matters the other day she laid a bet of a crown piece with her son that she would start from her house, which is three-quarters of a mile from the line of railway, as soon as the mail train came in sight, and reach a bridge which it crosses before the train came up, and this she absolutely achieved!

RAILWAY COMPENSATION TO PROMOTERS. In the case of Jones and another v. Blunt and another a rule had been granted calling upon the defendants to show cause why a nonsuit which had been entered should not be set aside, and a new trial had. The action was brought to recover the sum of £2000; and it was alleged in the declaration that in consideration that the plaintiffs, who were the projectors of the Birmingham, Reading, and Brighton Direct Railway Company, would give up the said project to the defendants, and would give up to them the maps, plans, &c., of the said projected railway, and would permit the said defendants to be managing directors of the said railway, the defendants promised to pay the plaintiffs the said sum of £2000. The evidence showed that, after the defendants had been appointed members of the managing committee, the defendant Blunt, as chairman, had asked what would remunerate the projectors; and it was arranged that the sum of £2000 should be paid to them, and that they should have the option of taking 2500 shares. The evidence showed that the defendants had become managing directors, and were acting in that capacity when the arrangement was made, so that the plaintiffs had no project to give up. The opinion of the court, therefore, was that the learned judge was right in nonsuiting the

plaintiffs, and that the rule for setting aside the nonsuit must be discharged.

A SHARK.—One day last week a large shark was discovered on the beach opposite the Limestone Quarry, at Dunnihough, by Mr. James Smith, jun., a carpenter, Sandend. When first observed it was alive, and, although rather out of its element, seemed determined not to "die soft," eagerly gnashing and snapping asunder everything put within its terrific jaws, which bristled with three rows of teeth. A smart stroke on the head with a carpenter's adze put a period to its existence. When dead it was found to measure about twelve feet in length, and a large quantity of oil was obtained from its liver. It would appear that these voracious monsters of the deep are more numerous in our northern seas than has generally been supposed.—*Banffshire Journal.*

WHALES.—Large bodies of whales have recently been sporting at a short distance off our shores. Indeed, ever since September, scarcely a day has elapsed without more or fewer being observed; but during the past week their numbers appear to have greatly increased. On Saturday last they were seen at a little distance off the north end of Wick. It is likely that our Orkney and Zetland neighbours will soon be enjoying a whale harvest.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

FEROCITY OF THE HAWK.—A few days ago a large sparrowhawk, attracted by the sight of a caged canary, suspended in the window of Mr. Harrison, of High-street, dashed through the glass at the little warbler with such force and velocity as to rebound some distance from the cage, and fall powerless on its back in the middle of the floor. The only inmates of the apartment at the time were females, and being too much agitated by the circumstance to attempt the capture of the intruder, the disappointed epicure recovered so far, before assistance could be procured, as to make good his exit through the aperture he had been at the trouble of making, without taking so much as a parting glance at his intended victim.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

OFFENCES AGAINST THE REVENUE LAWS. The total number of persons at present confined in her Majesty's gaols and houses of correction in Great Britain and Ireland for offences against the revenue laws is 291, viz., 131 in England, 148 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland. The greatest number of prisoners are confined in the gaols of Sligo, Castlebar, Liverpool, and Falmouth. The number of persons confined in England and Scotland on the 9th of last December for offences against the Stamp and Tax Acts were 6, viz., 4 in England and 2 in Scotland. There are not any prisoners in the Irish gaols for offences of this description.

MICHAEL M'CABE TO BE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.—The following is a communication from Mr. R. D. Jackson, solicitor, of York:—"I have by this post received a letter from M'Cabe's counsel (Mr. Matthews), from which it appears that the basket has been sent to London, and although it could not be carried on the arm, yet it was impossible to say that it could not be carried under the arm. M'Cabe is, therefore, to be transported for life, because this fact supports in some measure her evidence, contradicted as it is by the evidence of other witnesses, and from which, if they are to be believed, neither Reid nor M'Cabe could have been seen, as sworn to by the little girl. Time alone can explain the dark mystery which hangs over this matter."—*Leeds Mercury.*

Accidents and Offences.

FALLING OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—At the close of last week a bridge erected on the line of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway, at Earley, about two miles from Reading, fell entirely in. At the time of the occurrence a long train of waggons laden with earth was descending an inclined plane, when, on arriving at the bridge, all the foremost passed over safely, without any danger being apprehended, but on the last waggon crossing, being more heavily laden, the bridge gave way, and, along with the fall of the waggon and its contents, produced a most frightful crash. The hind waggon became disengaged from the others by the breaking of the connecting chains, or the whole train of waggons must have been pulled in. The mass of earth and other material was scattered in all directions, and the waggon much shattered; fortunately no persons were passing at the time. A partial stoppage of the works, causing a number of hands to be thrown out of employment, has taken place in consequence. The bridge had but recently been constructed, and it is supposed that the heavy gale of wind and rain during the previous day, with the ponderous weight of earth running over it, probably weakened it.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The brig Emma, of Copenhagen, Captain Hansen, which sailed from Hammersfest about the middle of January last, with a cargo of stockfish, for Trieste, had a continuation of heavy gales after leaving Hammersfest, by which she was driven over to the coast of Greenland. She was enabled, however, when the weather moderated a little, to make way; but on the 12th ult., when she was between St. Kilda and Rockall, a violent gale came on, and she was struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away both masts, bulwarks, and, in short, left her a complete wreck. Her hull was comparatively uninjured. Two of her crew were car-

ried overboard and drowned. After she had been knocked about in this disabled condition for seven days, the crew being obliged to subsist on bread and water, she reached Lochbuoy.—*North British Mail.*

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.—At a few minutes before eight o'clock on Tuesday morning a boiler exploded at the cotton-mill of Mr. Richard Walker, Blue Pits, near Rochdale. The end of the boiler was blown out, and several persons were killed almost instantaneously. The roof of the engine-house was blown off, and the building considerably damaged. The engineer and tender were among the killed. This is another proof of the necessity for competent engine inspectors. Mr. Walker's mill has not long been erected, and the probability is that the boiler was nearly new.

A MAN KILLED BY A BEAR.—Dr. Isaac Hamberlin, a worthy man and citizen of the United States, came to his death a few days since in a most shocking manner. He left Satartia for a bear hunt, and proceeded to Lake George, where it forms a junction with the Sunflower River. A short time after they landed from their boat, the dogs entered the cane, and immediately struck a trail, and Dr. Hamberlin followed them but a short distance, when he came up with them and a very large bear in the thick cane. Dr. Hamberlin fired at him, the ball entering his head at the upper part of the nose, without doing much injury, other than to infuriate him, and he turned and made at Dr. Hamberlin. The doctor endeavoured to get out of the animal's way, but, the cane being very thick, he could run but slowly, and had run but a short distance when the bear overtook him, seized him by the thigh and jerked him to the ground, and completely stripped Dr. Hamberlin's leg of flesh and muscles. By this time the dogs again seized the bear and got him off. Dr. Hamberlin then attempted to rise, but could not, being so badly torn. He then got out his hunting-knife; the bear left the dogs and attacked Dr. Hamberlin the second time, and tore him very much. This time Doctor Hamberlin succeeded in cutting one or two gashes in the throat of the bear, but not deep enough to do him any material injury. The dogs again diverted the attention of the bear from his victim, and he left Dr. Hamberlin and engaged with the dogs; but in a few moments the bear came at him the third time, when Dr. Hamberlin made a stroke at him, but the bear seized the knife by the blade, wrenched it from Dr. Hamberlin, and threw it some distance from him, and, seizing Dr. Hamberlin's arm, smashed it into a jelly. By this time the cries of Dr. Hamberlin brought one of his companions to the rescue, and he, seeing the awful situation of his friend, fired, and struck the bear in the neck, which caused the beast to leave his victim and take to flight; but another of the company, coming up in an opposite direction, encountered the bear and shot him. Dr. Hamberlin had his wounds tied up, and he was then carried to the boat, to be taken immediately to Satartia, but he expressed his unwillingness to return without having his formidable antagonist with him. His desire was gratified, and he and the bear were taken to Satartia, where eminent medical aid was brought to his assistance, but he died on the fourth day, after suffering during the time the most excruciating pain. The bear was very large, though poor, weighing over 340 lb.—*Yazoo Whig*, 21st of January.

IRELAND.

THE KILKENNY POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—The dismissal of refractory Poor-law boards proceeds at railway speed, and at the present rate there seems to be a probability that, ere many months elapse, the affairs of every union in Ireland will be administered by vice-guardians. The Kilkenny Poor-law board, of which that excellent nobleman, the Marquis of Ormonde, was chairman, has been added to the list of the dismissals, having totally failed to perform the functions for which it was constituted.

THE LATE AFFRAY IN ROSCOMMON.—Bills for manslaughter were found at Roscommon assizes against Mr. Church and Mr. Peyton, the county coroner, for shooting Mr. H. K. Waldron, at Ashford, on the 26th of January last. The trial took place last week. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The Attorney-General prosecuted.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—The following appears in the *Sligo Champion* of Saturday last:—"It is our painful duty to announce an awful occurrence. Yesterday evening Mrs. Armstrong, of Ballincar, a lady most respectably connected, in a fit of temporary insanity drowned herself and her three young children. She tied two of them on her back, took the third in her arms, and deliberately walked into the sea. They all perished. This deplorable transaction has thrown the deepest gloom over the whole town."

The body of a female was found in Cork, on Friday evening, with the head nearly severed from the body. No clue had been discovered to the perpetrators of the murder.

As a pensioner of the name of James Ryan, who is gatekeeper to Mr. Middleton, of Elm-hill, was sitting by the fire in the evening, a man stealthily entered the house, and, without uttering a syllable, struck him several blows on the head and knocked him senseless on the ground, when the fellow made off.

TABLE TALK.



It is said, on good authority, that Claremont, the seat of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, has been prepared for the ex-royal family.

Reports have been received from Malaga of an earthquake at Melilla. The first shock was felt at half-past one a.m. on the 14th. People were shaken out of their beds, and many families rushed from their dwellings into the streets. A second shock, occurring shortly after, emptied the houses of their inmates, and all those features of consternation which accompany such terrible visitations prevailed among the crowd. In the morning the church was found with rent walls, and two breaches of six or seven yards wide appeared in the walls of the fort.

The annual meeting of proprietors of the London and Westminster Bank was held in Lothbury on Wednesday.

The Belgian Government, anxious to make further concessions, has brought forward a bill for extending the franchise in the election of the municipal councils.

Dr. Spohr's new symphony, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society, was tried by the band on Monday evening, under the direction of Mr. Costa.

The calls of the nobility at the French Embassy, to make inquiries respecting the Royal Family of France, have been so numerous that their detail would occupy several columns of our space. Only the best and kindest feelings can have dictated this universal sympathy.

Owing to the monetary and political crisis now pending in Austria, the imperial family have, from their private property, placed the sum of 100,000,000 florins at the disposal of the Minister of Finance. The house of Este alone advanced 30,000,000 of this sum.

Mr. Matthew Wyatt, her Majesty's Lieutenant of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, entertained the captain, officers, and gentlemen of the corps at dinner on Wednesday, at his mansion in Hyde-park-square.

Lyons has recognised the new Government without the least disorder having taken place. At Besançon, Valence, Narbonne, Perpignan, Angoulême, and Limoges, the republic was received without the slightest disturbance.

Madame Guizot, the venerable mother of the ex-Minister, who is an octogenarian, and his two daughters, arrived in London on Wednesday.

Renewed ferment is spreading over Lombardy. The Marchioness Luigia Azelio, the wife of the Marquis Massimo, had been ordered to quit Milan within eight days. Most serious accounts from Italy may be shortly expected.

The Provisional Government of the French Republic have no easy task:—

"Truths would you teach and save a sinking land;
All fear, none aid you, and few understand;
Painful pre-eminence, yourself to view,
Above life's weakness, and its comforts too!"

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* still persists that a treaty has been concluded between the northern powers with regard to Italian affairs. Are the "northern powers" obstinately bent on their own annihilation?

Lord Palmerston has wisely observed—"In a country where constitutional forms existed, he would always give this advice to the people:—Be sure you adhere to your institutions; for, no matter what causes of excitement may exist to agitate the public mind, keep to your institutions, and one day or another they will be sure to right themselves. One Parliament may be illegally assembled, but wait, and in the long run your rights and liberties will be secure."

A deputation from the Health of London Association had an interview with Viscount Morpeth on Wednesday, at the office of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in Whitehall-place.

During the late severe gales the screw-steamer *Levantine*, bound for Malta and Constantinople, was driven on shore upon rocks near Wexford on Sunday morning at about three o'clock; she is full of water. Also, the barque *Calypso*, of Cork, 369 tons, bound from Liverpool to Rio Janeiro, went on shore at the south point of Mizen-head, near Arklow, on the Irish coast. Fortunately, in both instances the crews were saved.

We are now at liberty, says the *National*, to declare that we accept an alliance with the great English nation on conditions honourable to both countries, and under guarantees which we have a right to demand.

The report that M. Jollivet, the deputy, had been shot in the late struggle, is unfortunately fully confirmed.

Jewels to the amount of 300,000*fr.*, found in the apartments of the Duke de Montpensier, Duchess of Orleans, and the Prince de Joinville, at the Tuileries, were conveyed to the Treasury.

At Paris the interiors of the Tuileries, of St. Cloud, of Neuilly, and of all the neighbouring royal residences, have been burnt. The house of the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been put up to let *boutique à louer par le peuple*. Innumerable patrols of the National Guard and honest workmen are constantly on foot, especially at night; but *false* patrols of "bandits" are often encountered, and the collisions are frequent.

The following distinguished personages have visited the Princess's Theatre during the last few days:—His Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, the Countess of Ellesmere and party, the Duchess Dowager of Bedford and party, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and party, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, his Excellency the American Minister, the Countess Dowager of Essex, the Marchioness of Downshire, and a long list of the nobility. The *Hamlet* of Mr. Macready, one of the finest performances ever witnessed on this or any other stage, has met with most enthusiastic applause.

The French Theatre was crowded with fashionables on Wednesday evening, to witness Mademoiselle Nathalie's exquisite performance in "*Rose et Marguerite*."

During the last fortnight there have been some very beautiful and uncommon appearances in the heavens at Edinburgh. When the moon was entering her second quarter, the sky being hazy, but without clouds, three moons were seen at one time, being evidently the effects of refraction.

The Monarch arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning from Havre with thirty-two passengers. Much confusion prevailed there, many of the people being against a Republican Government.

At the Central Criminal Court, Thomas Eagle, Post-office clerk, who was indicted for stealing a letter containing a half-sovereign, the property of the Postmaster General, was convicted, and sentenced to be transported for ten years.

On Wednesday evening a general quarterly board of governors and directors was held in the board-room of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, the Hon. J. W. Percy in the chair.

A liberated convict, who had sacked securities to the amount of 80,000*fr.* at the Tuileries, was immediately taken to the Prefecture and committed for trial.

On the escape of Louis Philippe from the Tuileries, an officer, on seeing the peril in which he was placed, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, spare the King!" Upon which a stentorian voice, issuing from the crowd, was heard to reply, "We are not assassins! let him depart!" "Yes, yes, let him depart! let him depart!" became the general cry. Louis Philippe did not stop at Versailles. He arrived at about three o'clock at the Petit Trianon, stopped there the time necessary to take a small casket, and immediately got up again into his carriage.

At the Olympic Theatre the profits of the performance on Wednesday night were intended to be applied to the fund for the purchase and preservation of Shakspeare's house. The theatre, however, was very thinly attended.

A rumour prevails that it is in contemplation to alter the rates of postage. The penny rate is to be raised, it is stated, to twopence.

A report of the directors of the Exchange Bank of Scotland, embracing a review of its operations for the last year, appears to present a favourable state of affairs. Upon a paid-up capital of £350,000 the profits of the year are rated at £32,114.

A Cabinet Council was held at half-past two o'clock on Monday afternoon at the Foreign-office.

Captain Mangles Denham, R.N., left town on Monday, for Leith and Greenock, on a Government investigation into recent accidents which have occurred to steam-vessels in that locality.

The deliveries of tea last week increased to 586,689*lbs.*

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Poor-law Commissioners of Ireland have awarded £300 to the widow of the late Captain Hellard, R.N., who fell a victim to fever induced by great exertions in the office of poor-law inspector. The commissioners have recommended Mrs. Hellard to the Admiralty for the best pension given to a captain's widow.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. William Abiah Newman, Master of Arts, to be chaplain for Cape Town, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

On Monday the annual election of inmates into the asylum connected with the Merchant Seamen's Society took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Captain Nelson, R.N., presiding.

Some days previously to the outbreak in Paris several cases of the ex-King of France's property were received in Brussels.

The latest accounts from Belgium state that a good deal of agitation has sprung up in Brussels.

Yesterday, at the Old Bailey, Annette Meyers was put on her trial for the murder of Henry Ducker, a soldier in the Coldstream Guards. She was found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy, on account of the extraordinary provocation she had received.

The lambing season is now drawing to a conclusion in Hampshire; a finer and more prolific one has seldom been known. Those with flocks of 700 ewes having 900 to 1000 lambs, some with 500 ditto more than 600 increase; many large graziers have scarcely lost an ewe.

At Brandra Abbelex, a man named Toole having laid his gun upon a table, a dog knocked it down, when it went off, killing a fine child, aged four years.

At Hamburg a large quantity of coals lying in the open air on the little isle of Steinwerder, in the Elbe, took fire, and continued to burn. The spectacle is described as imposing, and a number of persons were out each evening to view the sight from the bank of the river. The coals belong to a copper company on the island.

An eminent English sculptor has recently received from France a number of packages containing casts in plaster of figures in bas relief, and ornaments taken from a fine specimen of French decorative art of the time of Louis XIV., immediately before the original was demolished. Although somewhat mutilated, it is considered that they may be useful in conveying the design of which they are the imitation.

There is at present residing at Johnstown, county of Kilkenny, a gentleman of the name of Darmody, who, in one of his singular freaks of imagination, fancies that, by constantly partaking of the flesh of geese, he will become possessed of a perfect coating of feathers, under which delusion he makes purchases of enormous quantities. This is a fact well known in the locality.

On Sunday the managers of the Porte St. Martin gave a gratuitous representation at two o'clock. The house was crammed, and Frederick Lemaitre was the principal actor. The play was "*The Chiffonnier*." In the well-known pannier scene his auditors were raised to a pitch of indescribable enthusiasm. Lemaitre, as the chiffonnier, hooked a royal crown out of his hamper, and at this the audience rose *en masse*, and a roar, for it cannot be called a cry, of "*Vive la République!*" reverberated through the foundations of the edifice.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Murray Dodd, Esq., to be a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the province of Nova Scotia.

It is noticed by a French paper as a remarkable fact, that the revolution in France now consummated was achieved on the same three days of the week as the triumph of July, 1830.

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edward Burney to be one of his Royal Highness's chaplains.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday evening a courier was despatched from Hertford-house with despatches from the Count de Jarnac to Paris.

We learn from Rome that the Pope has decreed a constitution, with the almost unanimous consent of the College of Cardinals. A committee on the constitution has assembled. Cardinal Bernetti having objected to an edifice which had existed for so many centuries being changed at this moment, Pius IX. replied, "They are precisely old edifices which have need of new foundations!"

A correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* gives the following as the result of a dentist's labours in the way of tooth-drawing during the year 1847:—January, 104; February, 101; March, 103; April, 121; May, 130; June, 114; July, 98; August, 174; September, 120; October, 175; November, 137; December, 102; making in the aggregate, 1479.

We are glad to learn that Lady Elizabeth Russell is going on favourably.

Lord Brougham, according to letters received at his residence in Grafton-street, intended to leave his château, near Cannes, during the present week for London.

The New York packet-ship *Henry Clay*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, brought £7500 in specie on freight.

The long-wished-for repeal of duties upon plate-glass has given an impetus to this branch of manufacture, and brought into the field new and enterprising capitalists who appear to have started with the full determination of benefiting the public and realizing for themselves a return of profit, alone contributed to by an economy of production allied to an increase of consumption. A repeal of the window-tax is only now wanting to disenthral these beneficial efforts.

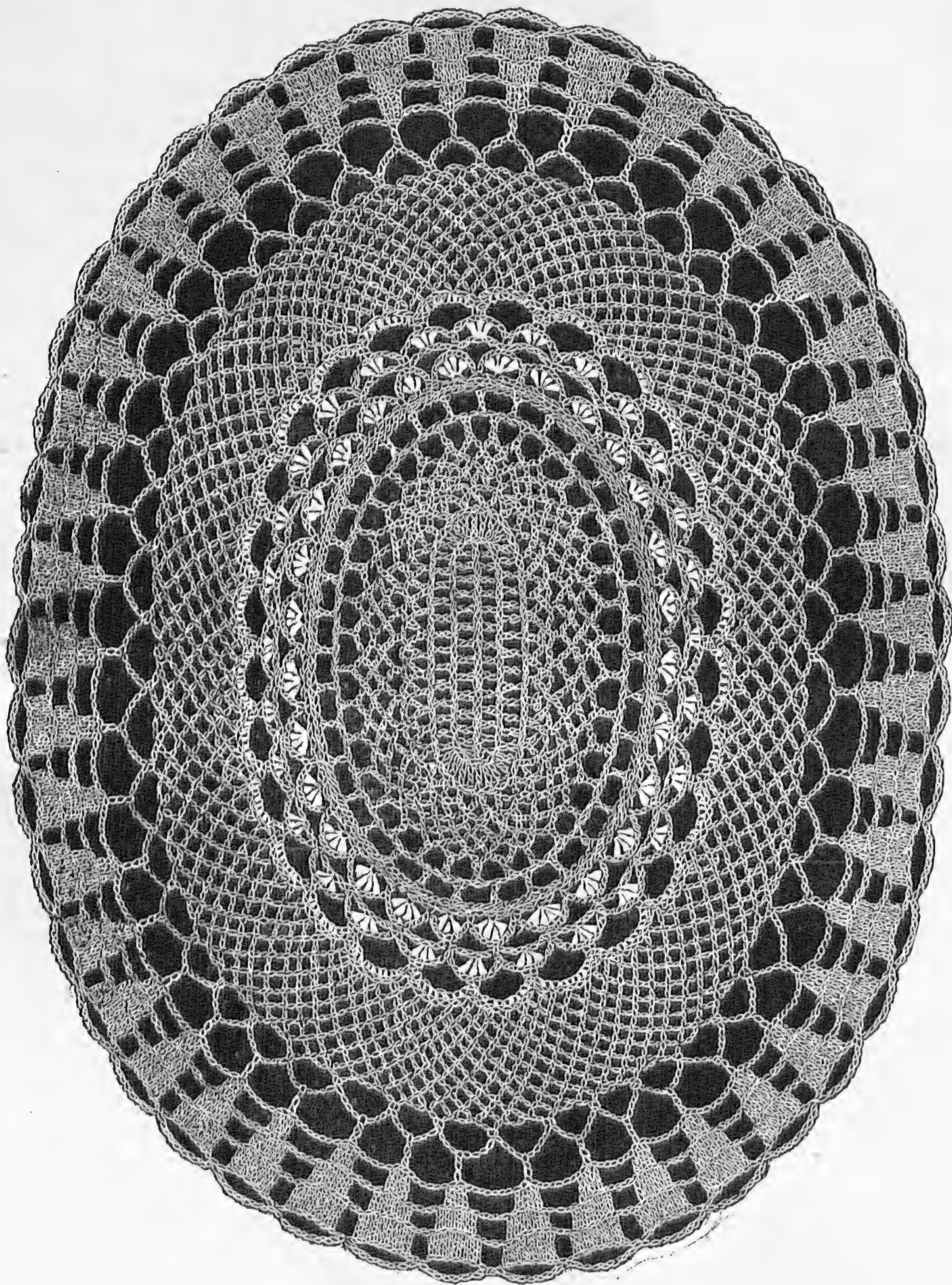
Of the persons who have obtained ministerial places in the new Revolutionary Government of France, two are said to be of Jewish persuasion, viz., M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice; and M. Goudchaux, Minister of the Finances.

Lord Normanby, at a second interview with M. de Lamartine, notified to the French Minister that the recent changes in France would in no way affect the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the two countries. His lordship was out on Wednesday in different parts of Paris. He was accosted by several English gentlemen, to whom he spoke in cheering terms of the probable intentions of his Government.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY M^{LE}. DUFOUR.

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OVAL FISH NAPKIN.

## CROCHET.

## OVAL FISH-NAPKIN.

*Ivory hook ; Raworth's crochet thread No. 30.***Make a chain of 30 stitches.**

1st round.—1 long stitch into the first foundation stitch, 1 chain, 1 long, omitting 1 stitch in foundation ; repeat this to the last of the 30 chain stitches, in which work 4 long, making a chain stitch between each ; work the opposite side of the

foundation chain in like manner, making the long stitches with the chain stitch between each in the stitch in which the first long was made.

2nd round.—1 long into the chain stitch between the long in the preceding round, 1 chain ; repeat, observing to work 1 long stitch into 6 successive stitches in going round the ends, not omitting the chain stitch between.

3rd round.—Chain of 9, tenth stitch single crochet into the sixth in preceding round ; repeat

in going round the ends ; the tenth stitch must be worked into every fourth instead of the sixth stitch.

4th round.—Chain of 9, tenth single crochet into the middle stitch in the space between the loops formed by the 9 stitches in the preceding round ; the loops in this round are to cross those in the preceding round, by working the single crochet alternately in front and at the back of the loops in the preceding round.





BRAID PATTERN.

5th round.—Chain of 9, tenth stitch single crochet into the centre stitch of each loop formed by the 9 chain stitches in the 3rd round.

6th round.—9 chain, 1 single crochet into each loop omitted in the last round the loops; are to cross as in the 4th round.

7th and 8th round.—The same as the 5th and 6th.

9th round.—3 chain, 1 long stitch into the centre of every loop.

10th round.—3 chain, 1 long stitch into the middle stitch of the 3 chain in preceding round.

11th round.—Plain double crochet.

12th round.—4 long into first stitch, \*, 1 chain, 1 single into fourth in preceding round, 1 chain, 4 long into the next fourth stitch from the single crochet; repeat from \*.

13th round.—3 chain, \*, 2 double into the 2 middle stitches of the 4 long in preceding round, 5 chain; repeat from \*.

14th round.—5 chain, \*, 1 single into the third stitch in preceding round, 2 chain, 4 long in the fourth stitch from the single 2 chain; repeat from \*.

15th round.—Plain double crochet.

16th round.—10 chain, 1 single crochet into seventh stitch in preceding round; repeat.

17th round.—10 chain, 1 single into the centre of the space between the loops in preceding round; the loops in this round are to cross as in the 4th round.

18th and 19th rounds are the same as 5 and 6, only 10 chain must be made instead of 9.

20th and 21st rounds.—The same.

22nd round.—10 chain, 1 long into the centre stitch of second loop; repeat in every alternate loop.

23rd round.—5 chain, \*, 1 long into centre stitch of first loop, 7 chain; repeat in every loop from \*.

24th round.—7 chain, 3 long, making the centre long stitch on the long stitch in preceding round; repeat.

25th round.—5 chain, 5 long; repeat.

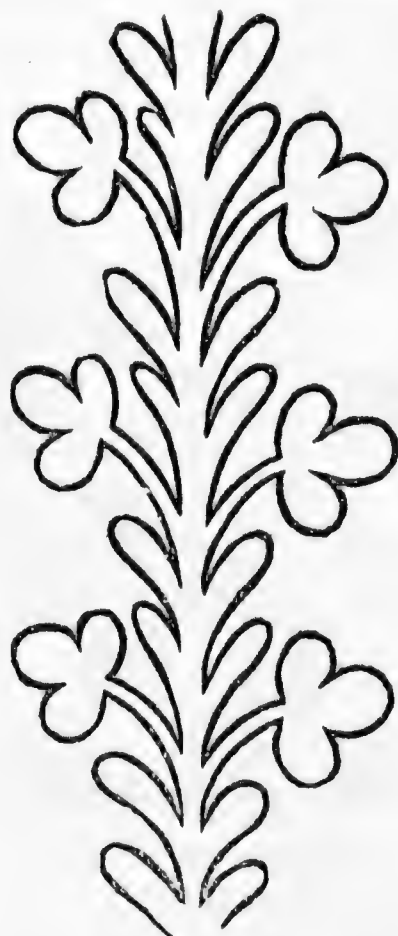
26th round.—3 chain, 7 long; repeat.

27th round.—9 chain, 1 single in centre stitch of the 3 chain in preceding round; repeat.

## BRAID.

## PATTERN FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

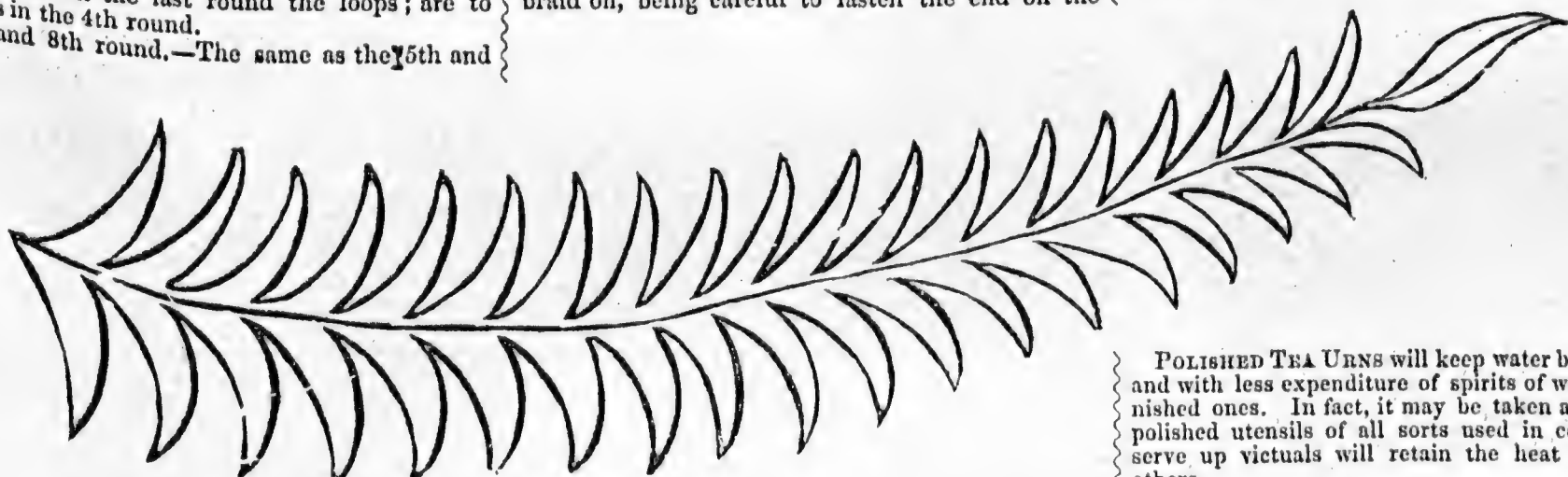
Draw the pattern with crayon, and run the braid on, being careful to fasten the end on the



[BRAID PATTERN.]

E. EUPHORIA.—No strengthener is required.  
J. F., Portsea.—A pattern will appear in an early number.  
A SUBSCRIBER.—A complete set is in course of preparation.  
ANNIE JANE's request shall have attention at the earliest opportunity.  
FANNY's request shall be complied with.  
291, Strand.

Mlle. DUFOR.



PATTERN FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

wrong side by making a small hole, and drawing the braid through.

## USEFUL PATTERNS.

These other elegant braid patterns are well adapted for bordering children's capes and dresses and for ladies' aprons, the latter at present being very fashionable.

## EMBROIDERY.

## CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

French working cotton No. 100.

Work the leaves in satin stitch, the circles in open eyelet-holes. The chain which surrounds the handkerchief must also be worked in open eyelet-holes, and the lines and initials by simply sewing over.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

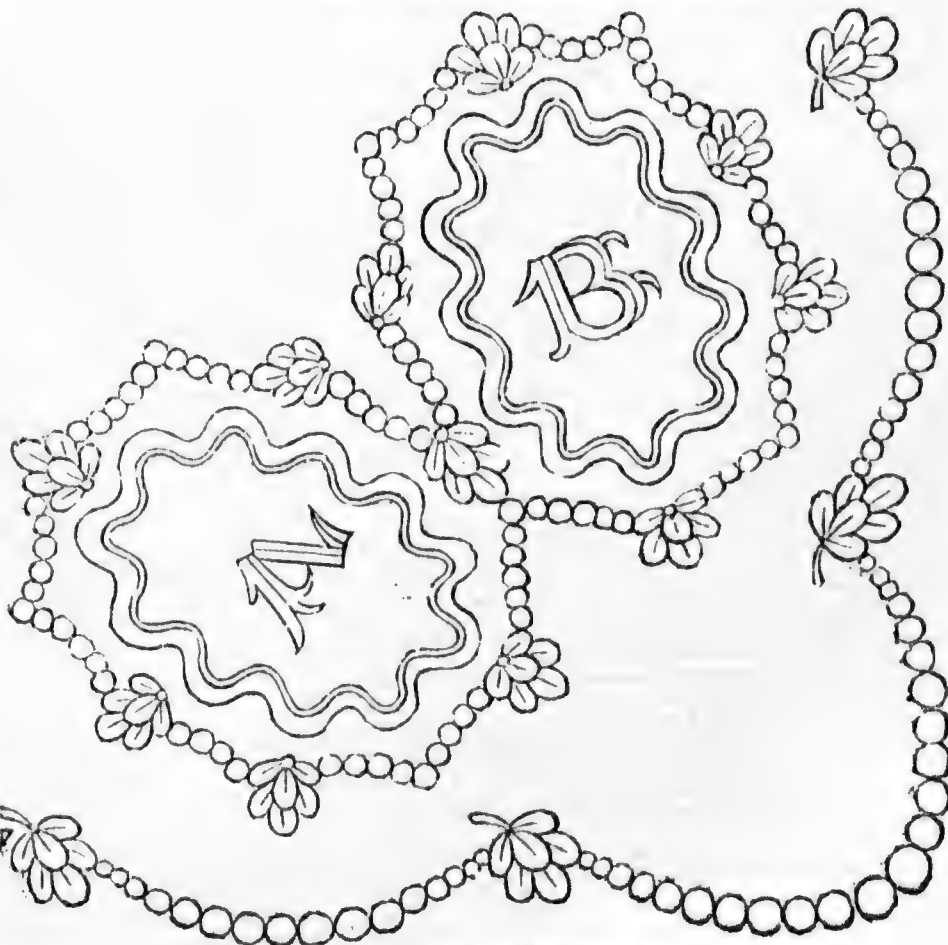
E. JANE.—A pattern is now in the hands of the artist.  
Miss H., Essex, will find the receipts required in an early number.

FANNY.—The article inquired for is at present in hand.

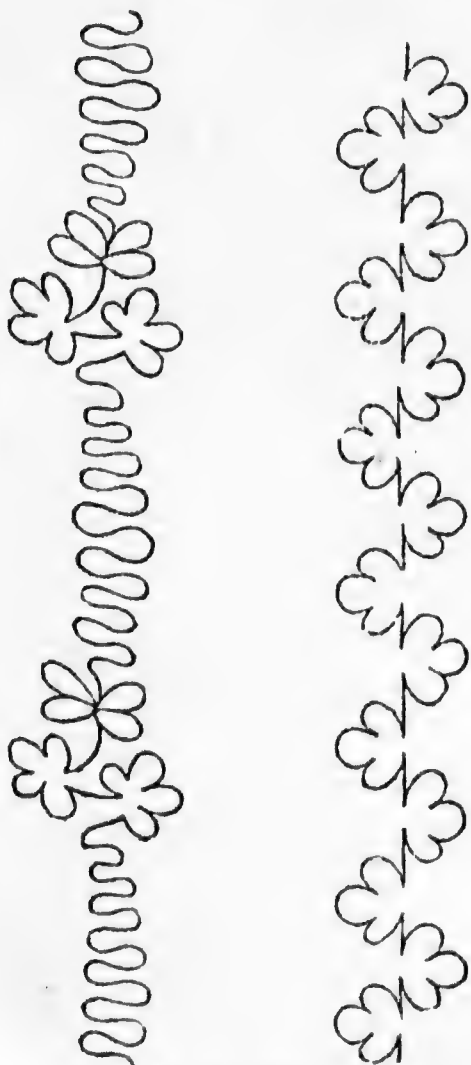
K. B.—We fear not. The pattern will be prepared.  
MARIA A.—In both cases twice round the crochet-pin.

POLISHED TEA URNS will keep water boiling longer and with less expenditure of spirits of wine than varnished ones. In fact, it may be taken as a rule that polished utensils of all sorts used in cookery or to serve up victuals will retain the heat longer than others.

When you are disposed to be vain of your mental acquirements look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself, that you may be fired to emulation; but, when you feel dissatisfied with your circumstances, look down on those beneath you, that you may learn contentment.—Dr. Moore.



CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

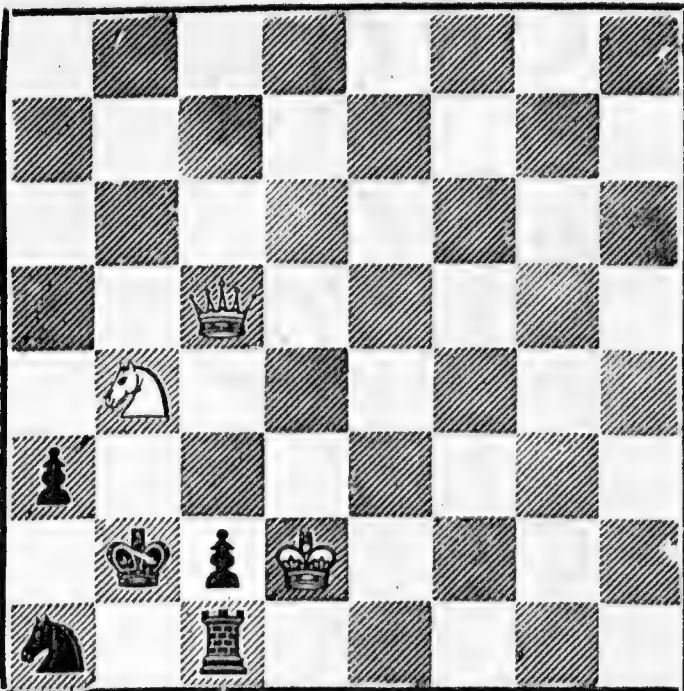


BRAID PATTERN.



## CHESS.

PROBLEM CXLII.—By S. LEVER.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to win in four moves.

## PROBLEM CXLII.

Played between Messrs. Szen and Mayet.

- | WHITE (Mr. S.)         | BLACK (Mr. M.)        |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. K P two sq          | 1. K P two sq         |
| 2. K Kt to B third     | 2. Q Kt to B third    |
| 3. Q P two sq          | 3. P takes P          |
| 4. K B to Q B fourth   | 4. K B to Q B fourth  |
| 5. K castles           | 5. Q P one sq         |
| 6. Q B P one sq        | 6. Q to K B third     |
| 7. K B to Q Kt fifth   | 7. Q B to K Kt fifth  |
| 8. P takes P           | 8. Q B takes Kt       |
| 9. Q takes Q B         | 9. K B takes P        |
| 10. Q takes Q          | 10. K Kt takes Q      |
| 11. K B takes Kt       | 11. P takes K B       |
| 12. Q Kt to B third    | 12. K to Q second     |
| 13. Kt to K second     | 13. B to Q B fourth   |
| 14. Kt to K Kt third   | 14. K R P two sq      |
| 15. Q B to K Kt fifth  | 15. K R P one sq      |
| 16. Kt to K B fifth    | 16. Kt takes K P      |
| 17. B to K third       | 17. K Kt P one sq     |
| 18. Q B takes B        | 18. Kt takes B        |
| 19. Kt to Q fourth     | 19. Kt to Q sixth     |
| 20. Q Kt P one sq      | 20. P to Q B fourth   |
| 21. Kt to K B third    | 21. K B P one sq      |
| 22. K R to Q sq        | 22. Kt to K fourth    |
| 23. Kt takes Kt        | 23. K B P takes Kt    |
| 24. K R to K sq        | 24. Q R P two sq      |
| 25. K R to K fourth    | 25. K Kt P one sq     |
| 26. K R to K Kt fourth | 26. K R to K Kt sq    |
| 27. Q R to Q B sq      | 27. K to K third      |
| 28. Q R to Q B fourth  | 28. K to K B fourth   |
| 29. K R P one sq       | 29. K R to Q Kt sq    |
| 30. Q R to Q R fourth  | 30. K R to Q Kt fifth |
| 31. K R takes R        | 31. Q B P takes R     |
| 32. Q R P one sq       | 32. Q B P two sq      |
| 33. P takes P          | 33. Q B P takes P     |
| 34. K to B sq          | 34. K to K fifth      |
| 35. K to K second      | 35. K to Q fifth      |
| 36. K to Q second      | 36. K P one sq        |
| 37. R to Q R second    | 37. Q P one sq        |
| 38. R to Q R sq        | 38. Q R P one sq      |
| 39. P takes P          | 39. R to K B sq       |
| 40. K to K second      | 40. Q Kt P one sq     |
| 41. Q R P one sq       | 41. Q Kt P one sq     |

White resigns.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CXLII.

- | WHITE.                       | BLACK.                  |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. K to Q fifth              | 1. K to R fourth (best) |
| 2. R to Q B fourth           | 2. K to Kt third        |
| 3. R to Q B fifth            | 3. P one sq             |
| 4. R to Q B sixth, checkmate |                         |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- W. E. T.—The "Sphinx Problem" is incorrect, inasmuch as it can be solved in six moves.
- J. C. E.—The problem cannot be solved in four moves. Our correspondent has overlooked Black's second move of Q to K second square.
- H. J. C. ANDREWS.—Thanks for the problem sent: it shall be examined, and published if suitable.
- P. Q. R.—We believe a book of instructions for four-handed chess may be procured at Sherwin's, Great Queen-street.
- DURVON (Liverpool).—K to Q third is a misprint. If Black King had taken Q R P, White would have given checkmate the next move. As our correspondent says that White has not the most remote chance of winning the game, we shall be glad to know how Black is to prevent it.

**TO PRESERVE MEAT.**—Meat may be kept for several days in the height of summer sweet and good by lightly covering it with bran and hanging it in some high or windy room, or in a passage where there is a current of air. A cupboard full of small holes, or a wire safe, is recommended, the more effectually to keep away the flies.

We have authority for contradicting the rumour that Comte D'Orsay had quitted England with Prince Louis Bonaparte.

## MUSICAL REVIEWS.

*Davidson's Little Pieces for Little Players, and Little Songs for Little Singers.* Davidson, Peter's-hill, Doctors'-commons.

Parents and teachers have long felt the want of really good publications of the class of those now before us. There is, it is true, no want of easy lessons for the young practitioner of the pianoforte; and many of them are the productions of masters of acknowledged talent. Still they are *lessons* only, and, in most instances, they lack the attraction which popular melodies invariably offer to the ear of childhood. Davidson's "Little Pieces" consist wholly of popular airs, arranged in such a way as to be perfectly within the power of "little players," with whom, we doubt not, they will be practised with pleasure as well as with profit. The idea of "Little Songs for Little Singers" has, we are inclined to believe, originated with the publication put forth by Mr. Davidson. The plan of adapting to the simple melodies proper for young voices words and sentiments suited to the tastes and feelings of childhood is here most successfully carried out. The words are by the author of "Nursery Rhymes," and other popular writers, and each song is headed by a clever pictorial illustration of its subject. The intrinsic merits of the publication, combined with its cheapness, cannot fail to ensure its general circulation.

*The Old Tree*, a Ballad, the poetry by Jesse Hammond, composed by Henri Fischer. *The Convict's Tear*, a Ballad, the poetry by Jesse Hammond, composed by Henri Fischer. *Thy Cold Looks cannot Break the Spell*, a song, composed by Henri Fischer. C. Ransford, Charles-street, Soho.

Of these three songs we like "The Old Tree" the best. There is an unaffected tone of originality in the melody. The symphonies and accompaniments are well arranged, and are marked by a tasteful avoidance of anything like commonplace. The words, too, are worthy of commendation. "The Convict's Tear" is a pleasing production, though neither music nor words can be said to rise much above the ordinary level. "Thy cold looks cannot break the spell" is a more ambitious production than either of those just noticed. It is an imitation of the German style. The words are poor, and their triviality is rendered the more apparent by an overstrained colouring of passion in the music. The chromatic undulations perplex the eye of the performer, and by no means agreeable to the ear.

*Childhood*, a Duet, sung by the Misses Pyne, composed by Harriet Fiddes. *Come Hither to Me*, sung by Miss Rainforth, written by J. Lane, Esq., composed by Harriet Fiddes. Shepherd and Jones, 40, Warwick-lane.

The duet, "Childhood," is an extremely pretty composition; and its effect must be truly charming when sung by two sweet sister voices like those of the Misses Pyne. It is easy of execution, and perfectly within the reach of amateurs, to whom we cordially recommend it. The words, which are from the pen of Sir Walter Scott, are united to music full worthy to accompany them. The song, "Come hither to Me," supposed to be the farewell of a dying mother to her child, is a touching strain, imbued with a deep but not exaggerated expression of melancholy. It is a production highly creditable to the talents of the composer.

*I think of Thee still*, Ballad, written by George Linley, composed by Walter Maynard. *I cannot change as others do*, Song, written by the Earl of Rochester, composed by Walter Maynard. Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street.

Of several of Mr. Maynard's former compositions we have had occasion to speak in terms of well-deserved commendation. We may now add, that the songs before us fully justify the favourable impression conveyed by the composer's earlier works.

*O come now Spring is Smiling*, Song, composed by Austin T. Turner, of Lincoln. Coventry and Hollier, Dean-street, Soho.

A very pretty and original melody, imbued with a joyous pastoral character, and redolent with the perfume of spring flowers. It is admirably adapted for amateur performance in the social drawing-room circle, where it cannot fail to be listened to with pleasure; a young and melodious voice being all that is required to give it due effect. The words, it is true, are not precisely applicable to the present gloomy weather, but a few weeks hence we trust that sunny days and vernal flowers will free them from the charge of anachronism.

## THE DRAMA.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Our limited space precludes our saying more than that the success of Signora Cruvelli and Signori Cazani and Belletti is completely confirmed; it is not the result of good-natured enthusiasm on the part of the first audiences, but a great and decided success, borne out by the matured judgment of well-known critics. Gardoni's popularity is on the increase, and the ballet is applauded throughout.

In the person of Signor Belletti a new *Figaro* made his bow on Tuesday evening—gaily, gracefully, and most triumphantly. A more perfect representation of the sprightly and intriguing Sevillian tonsor, never, we can well believe, has appeared; and the rapturous applause and unsuppressed laughter of the audience were plain indications that this impression was

general. In addition to his magnificent voice, Belletti is very elegantly formed; and his costume was admirably chosen. Nothing could be more picturesquely artistic than his whole appearance. Unquestionably this character is a great hit.

Mademoiselle Cruvelli was very charming with her pure, powerful, and sweet voice; her youth and beauty, her *naïve* comedy, and that absence of assumption for which she is so remarkable. The *Almaviva* of Gardoni, and the *Bartolo* and *Basilio*, were very creditable performances. The former sang with his usual exquisite taste and feeling. With a critical contemporary we are wholly *d'accord* "that the *ensemble* was complete; whilst the qualities and mettle of the great professors who now form the orchestra shone forth in so favourite an opera with the utmost *éclat*, under the excellent management of Mr. Balfe."

The royal boxes were unoccupied, owing to the Court mourning.

Among the company present were—His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, his Excellency the Russian Minister, the Baroness Brunnow and Mlle. Olga de Lechner, his Excellency the Swedish Minister, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Leeds, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Granby, the Marquis of Donegall, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl of Cardigan, the Countess Dowager of Essex and Miss Johnson, the Countess Poulett and Miss Dormer, the Earl Granville, Viscountess Pollington, Viscount Clifden, Lord Suffield, Lord William Graham, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lord Forester, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

A new piece called "Un Caprice," by M. Alfred de Musset, has been produced with considerable success. The plot is very slight, and the *morale* so decidedly French, that, though it may be, and we believe it is, a true picture of the social life of that country, we cannot consider such delineations as quite desirable; the writing is, however, admirable, and the dialogue good throughout. The termination of the piece redeems it much in our eyes, and we must say it seemed perfectly acceptable to the very fashionable audiences that honour this theatre with their presence.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

**DEATH OF MR. T. COOKE.**—We regret to announce that this eminent musician died on Saturday last, at his residence in Great Portland-street, in the 67th year of his age, after several weeks of intense suffering. No man, perhaps, has ever filled a greater variety of responsible situations in the dramatic and musical world than Mr. Cooke. He commenced his career at a very early period; for he succeeded Bianchi as leader of the Theatre Royal, Crowe-street, Dublin, when only fifteen years of age, and he occasionally played light characters on the stage. His first appearance in London was at the Lyceum, July 27, 1813, as the *Seraskier* in "The Siege of Belgrade," which was highly successful. Afterwards he was engaged at Drury-lane for many years as a vocalist; then as a composer, and subsequently as director and leader of the band—situations which he filled for many years. He composed several operas and dramatic pieces for the principal theatres; he gained several prizes for glees at the Catch Club; also for songs and duets at the Melodists' Club, of which he was one of the original members; he was one of the leaders of the Philharmonic Concerts, and was appointed in 1846 the principal violin at her Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music. Mr. Cooke had been engaged as leader of the festivals which are to take place at Worcester and Norwich next autumn. No person was more respected in the musical profession than Mr. Cooke; and his company was courted by a most numerous circle of friends, for his *bon mots* and witty sayings enlivened all societies. Mr. Cooke married, in 1805, Miss Howell, a sweet ballad-singer, by whom he had several children, Grattan Cooke, the eminent oboeist, being the eldest, we believe; and he was married a second time to a lady left to deplore his loss, whose exemplary conduct during his long and dangerous illness is above all praise.

The late Dr. William Crotch, professor of music in the University of Oxford, who died at the age of 72, on the 29th of December last, has left personal and funded property estimated at £18,000. He formerly resided at Kensington, but lately at Taunton, in Somerset, and executed his will in 1844, bequeathing to his son, the Rev. William Robert Crotch, chaplain to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, all his manuscript and other music, &c., and a legacy of £500, as also the residue of his personal property on the decease of his wife; to whom he leaves an absolute bequest of £2000 for her own use, and all the household furniture, plate, and framed paintings, pictures, and drawings. All other property, real or personal, he leaves to his son, who is the acting executor.

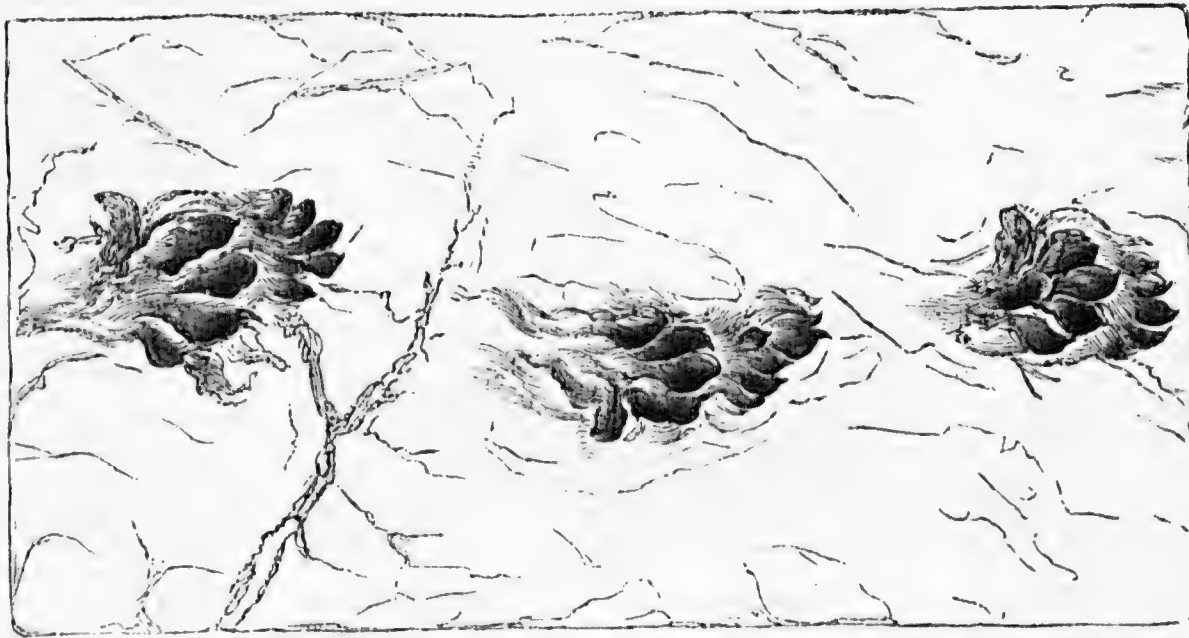
On Monday evening Mr. Wilson gave the last of his weekly entertainments in the Music-hall, Store-street, previously to his departure for Scotland.

**AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.**—The first concert of the second season of this society took place at the Hanover Rooms last week. All went off well, and the concert was fully attended by a highly respectable audience.



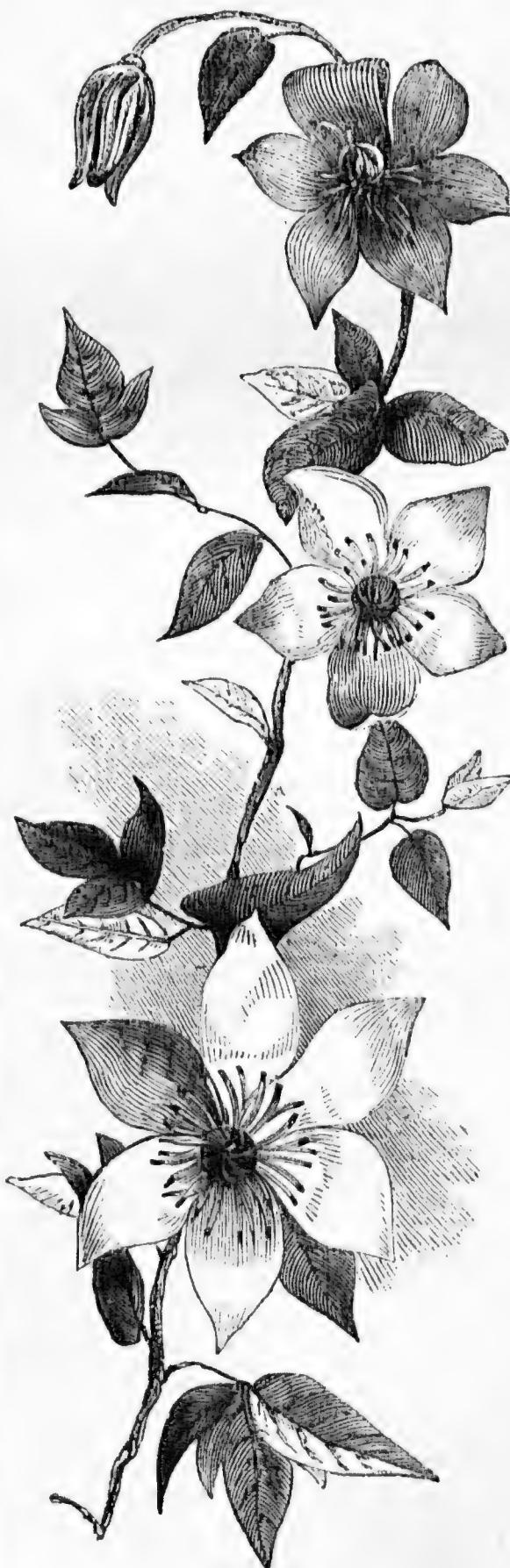
## FOSSIL FOOT-MARKS.

On the 4th ult. Mr. Lyell read a paper at the Royal Institution, "On the Fossil Footmarks of a Reptile in the Coal Formation of the Alleghany Mountains," a subordinate chain of the great system of the Appalachian Mountains, which run through the United States of North America in a north-east and south-west direction. Mr. Lyell began by observing that, notwithstanding the numerous remains of land plants in the carboniferous strata, and the evidence they afford of the existence of large tracts of dry land (the exact position of which is often indicated by seams of coal and buried forests), no monuments of any air-breathing creatures had been detected in rocks of such high antiquity until Dr. King, in 1844, published his account of the footprints of a reptile occurring in sandstone in Pennsylvania. They project in relief, being casts of impressions formed in a subjacent layer of fine unctuous clay, and they are accompanied by numerous casts of cracks of various sizes, evidently produced by the drying and shrinking of the clayey mud. These cracks occasionally traverse the footprints, showing that the shrinkage took place after the animal had walked over the soft mud, and before it had begun to dry and crack. Mr. Lyell exhibited a slab which he had brought from the quarries, having visited them with Dr. King; and then proceeded to point out the differences between these footprints and those of the European cheirotherium found in Saxony and in Warwickshire and Cheshire, always in the upper part of the new red sandstone or frias. In the European hand-shaped footmarks both the hind and fore feet, as will be seen by reference to our engraving, have each five toes, and the size of the hind foot is about five times as large as the fore foot. In the American fossil the posterior footprint is not twice as large as the anterior, and the number of toes is unequal, being five in the hinder and four in the anterior foot. As in the European cheirotherium, the fifth toe stands out nearly at a right angle with the foot, and somewhat resembles the human thumb. The fore and hind feet, being in pairs, follow each other very closely. In the case of the European cheirotherium the hind and fore feet occur also in pairs, but they form only one row, in consequence of the animal having put its feet to the ground nearly under the middle of its body, and the thumb-like toes are seen to turn to the right and to the left in the alternate pairs; while in the American tracks, which form two parallel rows, all the thumb-like toes in one set turn to the right, and in the other set to the left. Mr. Lyell, after stating some inferences which he drew from the preceding facts, adverted to some spurious fossil footprints of dogs, hoofed quadrupeds, birds, and other creatures seen on the surface of ledges of a soft quartzose sandstone in the neighbourhood of Greensburg, which had been confounded with the fossil ones. He pointed out the proofs that these had been carved by the ancient inhabitants of America, whose graves are seen in the vicinity; and that the Indian hunters had sculptured similar bird-tracks, together with human footprints, in solid limestone of the State of Missouri. To illustrate the mode of interpreting fossil footprints in geology, Mr. Lyell described the discovery of three species of cheirotherium in Europe, of which our engraving is one. To account for the sharpness of the casts of cheirotherium on the under surfaces of slabs of sandstone, Mr. Lyell adverted to the manner in which he had seen, on the seabeach near Savannah, in Georgia, a cloud of fine sand drifted by the wind filling up the footprints of racoons and opossums which had, a few hours before, passed along the shore after the retreat of the tide. Allusion was also made to the recent footprints of birds called sandpipers, which Mr. Lyell saw running, in 1842, over the red mud thrown down every tide along the borders of estuaries connected with the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia. These consist both of impressions on the upper surfaces, and of casts in relief on the under sides, of successive layers of red mud, of which Mr. Lyell has presented a specimen to the British Museum. The ancient footprints of more than thirty species of birds found in the new red sandstone, or frias, of the valley of the Connecticut River, in Massachusetts, were next



SANDSTONE FROM THE QUARRIES OF HILDBURGHAUSEN, IN SAXONY, WITH THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE EUROPEAN CHEIROTHERIUM.

stated to be analogous to these modern bird-tracks; and the size of the largest, although they indicate a biped more huge than the ostrich, is exceeded in magnitude by the gigantic deinornis of New Zealand, of which nearly the entire skeleton has just been found fossil by Mr. W. Mantell.



CLEMATIS.

## DRAWING, PAINTING, &amp;c.

## MODELLING OF WAX FLOWERS.

THE CLEMATIS.

BY E. H., LATE PUPIL OF MRS. PEACHEY.

This flower is a pretty climber; it is prepared from double wax—one side lemon, the other white. Every petal is tinged pale apple-green up the centre upon both sides. A seam is formed also up the centre by pressing the wax against the pin, and the edges of the petals turned back.

Form a foundation of light green wax a cone-like shape, and strongly indent it with the pin towards the top. Cut two strips of wax the width

of a sheet the same colour as the foundation; vandyke one edge in small points; wind these round, and prepare two strips in the same manner of double wax—one side white, the other green; tinge the points with purple paint; pass these also round the foundation, turning the points back. Affix the petals immediately behind. There is not any calyx; but care must be taken to mould the flower off neatly at the back.

## THE LANGUAGE OF GEMS.

DECEMBER.

TORQUOISE OR MALAKITE—EITHER DENOTES THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS IN EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE OF LIFE.

Théophile to her Sleeping Infant, Jean Sobieski, on the first anniversary of his birth, while suspending round his neck a torquoise crucifix:—

My blessed boy! may angels guard  
Thee in their high and holy keeping;  
Soul of thy mother's soul! unmarr'd  
As this calm hour of infant sleeping.  
May thy career of life and fame be run,  
For ever brightening as the rising sun.

Offspring of one ordained to see  
Strife in its heartless slaughter raging,  
The great of soul, with watch-word free,  
Fill'd by the murd'rous rapier waging,  
\* And all the living that were held most dear,  
Scatter'd around like sever'd leaves and sear.

But thou, my bud of beauty, grow  
To vindicate their murder'd merit;  
To Poland, to the world to show  
Zolkiewski's worth thou dost inherit.  
Around thy neck, with mute but fond caress,  
I hang this emblem of assured success.  
Its form a cross; and oh! be thou  
The dauntless champion of that sacred sign;  
Painim or Moslem, make all bow  
To the Redeemer's ever-hallow'd shrine,  
Or fly before its all-prevailing power,  
And may God shield my son in triumph's  
dang'rous hour. MARIANNE.

## REBUS.

My first is revered, and rewarded in heaven;  
My second a gift oft too sparingly given;  
My third ever changes the fair and the gay;  
And my fourth is oft passed very idly away;  
In the depth of the fifth great treasures do lie;  
And my sixth is a being whom all men should fly;  
The seventh is oft cause of anguish and fear;  
And my eighth always comes towards the close of the year.

From each line choose a letter, and arrange them with care,  
Then tell me what answer or word will be there. M. D.

\* Dans le regne de Sigismond III. le habile Capitaine Zolkiewski perit martyr de la république, sa famille entière tomba moissonnée autour de lui (1620). Son historien dit de sa mort, peut-être n'avait on vu de deuil si grand depuis les funérailles de Germanicus.

Théophile était la fille de sa fille unique, mariée au Palatinat de Russie. A peine sortie de l'enfance, dans son sein semblaient battre le grand cœur de Zolkiewski. Au milieu de ses tristes scènes, elle inscrivait sur le marbre funéraire ce vers du poète. "Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor." Le vœu était prophétique, de ce sang il lustre sortit un vengeur. Elle-même donna jour à Jean Sobieski, 1629.

DE SALVANDY.

Those who have read the history of J. Sobieski—and who has not read it?—will be prepared to confess the wish of the girl inscribed upon the tomb of her ancestors, scarcely less prophetic than that of the young mother pronounced ten years afterwards, while bending over her sleeping infant. Mothers!—in humility and fear be it spoken—on you will in a great measure depend the worth or worthlessness of your offspring. MARIANNE.



## LITERATURE.

*Lamartine's History of the Girondists.* Bohn's Edition.

No time could be more appropriate than the present for a review of this interesting work; but the events passing so near us, not infinitesimally affecting ourselves, are more stirring than to permit of deliberate criticism. Let it suffice to say, that the press of modern times has not issued a more graphic work.

The public will read with interest the invasion of the Tuileries in 1792; somewhat parallel to that which astonished the world only a few days ago; but even more thrilling in interest, and fraught with consequences which we rejoice to say are absent from the present revolution.

## THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1792.

"At eleven o'clock the people set out for the quartier of the Tuileries. The number of men who left the Place de la Bastille was estimated at twenty thousand; they were divided into three bodies, the first, composed of the battalions of the faubourg, armed with sabres and bayonets, obeyed Santerre; the second, composed of the lowest rabble, without arms or only armed with pikes and sticks, was under the orders of the demagogue Saint-Huruge; the third, a confused mass of squalid men, women, and children, followed, in a disorderly march, a young and beautiful woman in male attire, a sabre in her hand, a musket on her shoulder, and seated on a cannon drawn by a number of workmen. This was Théroigne de Méricourt.

"Santerre was well known: he was the king of the faubourgs. Saint-Huruge had been, since '89, the great agitator of the Palais Royal.

"After Théroigne de Méricourt came other demagogues, less widely known, but already celebrated in their own quarters, such as Rossignol, the working goldsmith; Brière, a wine-seller; Gonor, the conqueror of the Bastille; Jourdan, surnamed *Coupe tête*; the famous Polish Jacobin, Lozouski, afterwards buried by the people at the Carrousel; and Henriot, afterwards the confidential general of the convention. As the columns penetrated into Paris, they were swelled by new groups, that poured forth from the crowded streets that open on the boulevards and the quays. At each influx of these new recruits, a shout of joy burst from the columns, the military bands struck up the air of the 'Ca Ira,' the Marseillaise of assassins, whilst the insurgents sang the chorus, and brandished their arms threateningly at the windows of those suspected of being aristocrats.

"These weapons did not resemble the arms of regular troops, which excite at once terror and admiration; they were strange and uncouth arms, caught up by the people in the first impulse of fury or defence. Pikes, lances, spits, cutlasses, carpenters' axes, masons' hammers, shoemakers' knives, paviours' levers, saws, wedges, mattocks, crowbars, the commonest household utensils of the poor, and the rusty iron exposed for sale on the quays, were alike seized upon by the people; and these different weapons, rusted, black, hideous, each of which presented a different manner of inflicting a wound, seemed to increase the horror of death by displaying it in a thousand terrible and unwonted forms. The mixture of all sexes, ages, and conditions; the confusion of costumes and rags beside uniforms; old men beside young; even children, some carried in their mothers' arms, others holding their father's hand or his garments; common prostitutes, their silken dresses soiled and torn, indecency on their brow and insult on their lips, hundreds of women of the lowest description, and from the dregs of the people, recruited to swell the cortège, and excite commiseration from the garrets of the faubourgs, clothed in tattered finery, pale, emaciated, their eyes hollow, and their cheeks sunken from misery, the personification of want, in fact the people, in all the disorder, the confusion, the exposure of a city suddenly summoned from its houses, its workshops, its garrets, its scenes and haunts of debauch and infamy; such was the aspect of intimidation which the conspirators wished to give to this scene.

"Here and there flags waved above the head of the multitude. On one was written, 'Sanction or death;' on another, 'The recal of the patriot ministers;' on the third, 'Tremble, tyrant, thine hour is come.' A man, his arms bared to the shoulders, bore a gibbet, from which hung the effigy of a crowned female, with the inscription, 'Beware the lantern.' Farther on a group of hags raised a guillotine, with a card bearing the words, 'National justice on tyrants; death for Veto and his wife.' Amidst all this apparent disorder a secret system of order was visible. Men in rags, yet whose white hands and shirts of the finest linen pointed them out as of superior rank, wore hats on which signs of recognition were drawn with white chalk; the crowd regulated their march by them, and followed wherever they went.

"This army defiled during three hours along the Rue Saint Honoré. Sometimes a terrible silence, only broken by the sound of thousands of feet on the pavement, oppressed the imagination; as the sign of concentrated rage of this multitude; then solitary voices, insulting speeches, and atrocious sarcasms, were mingled with the laughter of the crowd; then sudden and confused murmurs burst from this human sea, and, rising to the roofs of the houses, left only the last syllable of their prolonged acclamations audible: 'Long live the nation! Long live the sans culottes! Down

with the veto!' This tumult reached the salle du Manège, where the Legislative Assembly was then sitting. The head of the cortège stopped at the doors, the columns inundated the court of the Feuillants, the court of the Manège, and all the openings of the salle. These courts, these avenues, these passages, which then masked the terrace of the garden, occupied the space which now extends between the garden of the Tuileries and the Rue Saint Honoré—that central artery of Paris. It was midday.

"In the interior of the palace, two hundred gentlemen, at the head of whom was the old marshal De Mouchy, had hastened together at the first news of the king's danger. They were rather the voluntary victims of ancient French honour than useful defenders of the monarchy. Fearing to excite the jealousy of the National Guard and the troops, these gentlemen concealed themselves in the remote apartments of the palace, ready rather to die than to combat. They wore no uniform, and their arms were concealed under their coats—hence the name by which they were pointed out to the people of *Chevaliers du poignard*. Arriving secretly from their provinces to offer their services to the king unknown to each other, and only furnished with a card of entrance to the palace, they hastened thither whenever there was danger. They should have been ten thousand, and were but two hundred—the last reserve of fidelity; but they did their duty without counting their number, and avenged the French nobility for the faults and the desertion of the emigration.

"The boldest and stoutest of the men in the mob went under the vault which leads from the Carrousel to the garden, dashed the artillerymen on one side, and, seizing one of the guns, unlimbered it, and carried it in their arms to the Salle des Gardes, on the top of the grand staircase. The crowd, emboldened by this feat of audacity, poured into the apartment and spread like a torrent throughout the staircase and corridors of the château. All the doors were burst in, or fell beneath the shoulders and axes of the multitude. They shouted loudly for the king; only one door separated them, and this door was already yielding beneath the efforts of levers and blows of pikes from the assailants.

"The king, relying on Pétion's promises, and the number of troops with which the palace was surrounded, had seen the assemblage of the mob without uneasiness.

"The assault suddenly made on his abode had surprised him in complete security. Retired with the queen, Madame Elizabeth, and his children, to the interior apartments on the side of the garden, he had heard the distant thunder of the crowd without expecting that it was so soon to burst on him. The voices of his frightened servants, flying in all directions, the noise of doors burst open and falling on the floors, the shouts of the people as they approached, threw alarm suddenly amongst the family party, which had met in the king's bedchamber. The prince, confiding, by his look, his wife, sister, and children to the officers and women of the household who surrounded them, went alone to the Salle du Conseil. He there found the faithful Marshal De Mouchy, who did not hesitate to offer the last days of his long life to his master; M. d'Hervilly, the commandant of the Constitutional Horse Guard, disbanded a few days previously; the governor Aclouque, commandant of the battalion of the faubourg St Marceau, at first a moderate republican, then, overcome by the private virtues of Louis XVI., was his friend, and ready to die for him; three brave grenadiers of the battalion of the faubourg St. Martin, Leerosnier, Bridau, and Gossé, who alone remained at their post of the interior on the general defection, and ready to protect the king with their bayonets, men of the people, strangers at court, rallied round him by the sole sentiment of duty and affection, only defending the man in the king.

"At the moment the king entered this apartment, the doors of the adjacent room, called the Salle des Nobles, were dashed in by the blows of the assailants. The king rushed forward to meet the danger. The door-panels fell at his feet; lance heads, iron-shod sticks, spikes were thrust through the opening. Cries of fury, oaths, imprecations accompanied the blows of the axe. The king, in a firm voice, ordered two devoted valets de chambre, who accompanied him, Hue and de Marchais, to open the doors. 'What have I to fear in the midst of my people?' said the prince, boldly advancing towards the assailants.

"These words, his advancing step, the serenity of his brow, the respect of so many ages for the sacred person of the king, suspended the impetuosity of the ringleaders, and they appeared to hesitate in crossing the threshold they had burst open. During this doubtful moment, the Marshal de Mouchy, Aclouque, the three grenadiers, and two servants, made the king retreat a few paces, and then placed themselves between him and the populace. The grenadiers presented their bayonets, and for a moment kept the crowd at bay. But the increasing mob pushed forward the first ranks. The first who pressed in was a man in rags, with naked arms, haggard eyes, and foaming at the mouth. 'Where is the veto?' he said, thrusting in the direction of the king's breast a long stick with an iron dart at the end. One of the grenadiers pressed down this stick with his bayonet, and thrust aside the arm of this infuriated creature. The brigand fell at the feet of the citizen, and this act of energy imposed on his companions, and they trampled upon the man as he lay. Pikes, hatchets, and knives were lowered or withdrawn. The majesty of royalty resumed its empire for a moment, and this mob restrained itself at

a certain distance from the king, in an attitude rather of brutal curiosity than of ferocity.

"Several officers of the National Guard, roused by the report of the king's danger, had hastened to join the brave grenadiers, and made a space round Louis XVI. The king, who had but one thought, which was to keep the people away from the apartment in which he had left the queen, ordered the doors of the Salle de Conseil to be closed behind him. He was followed by the multitude into the salon of the Ciel de Bœuf, under pretence that this apartment, from its extent, would allow a greater quantity of citizens to see and speak with him. He reached the room, surrounded by a vast and turbulent crowd, and was happy at finding that only himself was exposed to blows from weapons of all kinds, which thousands of hands brandished over his head; but as he turned his head he saw his sister, Madame Elizabeth, who extended her arms, and was anxious to rush towards him.

"She had escaped from the women who retained the queen and children in the bedchamber. She adored her brother, and wished to die with him. Young, excessively beautiful, and deeply respected at court, for the piety of her life and her passionate devotion to the king, she had renounced all love from her intense affection for her family. Her dishevelled hair, her eyes swimming with tears, her arms extended towards the king, gave to her a despairing and sublime expression. 'It is the queen!' exclaimed several women of the faubourgs. This name, at such a moment, was a sentence of death. Some miscreants rushed towards the king's sister with uplifted arms, and were about to strike her, when the officers of the palace undeceived them. The venerated name of Madame Elizabeth made them drop their arms. 'Ah! what are you doing?' exclaimed the princess sorrowfully; 'let them suppose I am the queen; dying in her place, I might, perhaps, have saved her.' At these words an irresistible movement of the crowd thrust Madame Elizabeth violently from her brother, and drove her into the opening of one of the windows of the salle, where the crowd which hemmed her in still contemplated her with respect.

"The king was in a deep recess of the centre window; Aclouque, Vaunot, d'Hervilly, twenty volunteers and National Guards, made him a rampart with their bodies. Some of the officers drew their swords. 'Put your swords into their scabbards,' said the king, calmly, 'this multitude is more excited than guilty.' He got upon a bench in the window, the grenadiers mounted beside him, the others in front of him; they thrust aside, parried, and lowered the sticks, scythes, and pikes lifted above the heads of the people. Ferocious vociferations now rose confusedly from this irritated mass. 'Down with the veto!—the camp of Paris! give us back our patriotic ministers! where is the Austrian woman?' Some ringleaders advanced from the ranks every moment to utter louder threats and menaces of death to the king.

"Legendre, the butcher, drove before him, in order to find room, these hordes of women and children accustomed to tremble at his voice. He made signs that he desired to speak, and silence being established, the National Guard separated a little in order to allow him to address the king. 'Monsieur!' he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder: the king, at this word, which was a degradation, made a movement of offended dignity; 'yes, sir,' continued Legendre, with more emphasis on the word, 'listen to us! you were made to listen to us! you are a traitor! you have deceived us always—you deceive us again; but beware! the measure is heaped up. The people are weary of being your plaything and your victim.' Legendre, after these threatening words, read a petition in language as imperious, in which he demanded, in the name of the people, the restitution of the Girondist ministers and the immediate sanction of their decrees. The king replied with intrepid dignity, 'I will do what the constitution orders me to do.'

"Scarcely had one sea of people gone, away than another succeeded. At each new invasion of the mob, the strength of the king and the small number of his defenders was exhausted in the renewed struggles with a crowd which never wearied. The doors no longer sufficed to the impatient curiosity of these thousands of men assembled in this pillory of royalty; they entered by the roof, the windows, and the high balconies which open on to the terraces. Their climbing up amused the multitude of spectators crowded in the gardens. The clapping of hands, the cheers of laughter of this multitude without encouraged the assailants. Menacing dialogues in loud tones took place between the malcontents above and the impatient who were below. 'Have they struck him?—is he dead?—throw us the heads!' they shouted. Members of the Assembly, Girondist journalists, political characters, Garat, Gorsas, Marat, mingled in this crowd, and uttered their jokes as to this martyrdom of shame to which the king was being subjected. There was for a moment a report of his assassination.

"There was no cry of horror thereat among the populace, which raised its eyes towards the balcony, expecting to see the carcass. Still, in the very whirlwind of its passion, the multitude appeared to require reconciliation. One of the multitude handed a *bonnet rouge* to Louis XVI. at the end of a pike. 'Let him put it on! let him put it on!' exclaimed the mob, 'it is a sign of patriotism, if he puts it on we will believe in his good faith.' The king made a signal to one of his grenadiers to hand him the *bonnet rouge*, and, smiling, he put it on his head; and then arose shouts of 'Vive le Roi!' The people had crowned its chief with the symbol of liberty, the cap of democracy replaced the bandeau of Rheims. The people were conquerors and felt appeased.



"However, fresh orators, mounting on the shoulders of their comrades, demanded incessantly of the king, sometimes by entreaties, sometimes with threats, to promise the recal of Roland, and the sanction of the decrees. Louis XVI., invincible in his constitutional resistance, eluded, or refused to acquiesce in, the injunctions of the malcontents. 'Guardian of the prerogative of the executive power, I will not surrender to violence,' he answered: this is not the moment for deliberation, when it is impossible to deliberate freely." "Do not fear, sire," said a grenadier of the National Guard to him. "My friend," was the king's reply, taking his hand and placing it on his breast, "place your hand there, and see if my heart beats quicker than usual." This action, and language of unshaken intrepidity, seen and heard in the crowd, had its effect on the rebels.

"A fellow in tatters, holding a bottle in his hand, came towards the king, and said, 'If you love the people, drink to their health!' Those who surrounded the prince, afraid of poison as much as the poignard, entreated the king not to drink. Louis XVI., extending his arm, took the bottle, raised it to his lips, and drank 'to the nation!' This familiarity with the multitude, represented by a beggar, consummated the king's popularity. Renewed cries of 'Vive le Roi!' burst from all tongues, and reached even the staircases: these cries created consternation in the terrace of the garden, amongst the groups who were expecting a victim, and thus learnt that his executioners were softened.

"Whilst the unfortunate prince thus contended alone against a whole people, the queen, in another apartment, was undergoing the same outrages and the same torments; more hated than the king, she ran more risk. Agitated nations require to have their hatreds personified as well as their love. Marie Antoinette represented in the eyes of the nation all the corruptions of courts, all the pride of despotism, and all the infamies of treason. Her beauty, her youthful inclination for pleasure, tenderness of heart provoked by calumny into excesses, the blood of the house of Austria, her pride, which she derived from her nature even more than from her blood, her close connection with the Comte d'Artois, her intrigues with the emigrants, her presumed complicity with the coalition, the scandalous or infamous libels disseminated against her for four years, made this princess the spied victim of public opinion. The women despised her as a guilty wife, the patriots detested her as a conspirator, political men feared her as the counsellor of the king. The name of *Autrichienne*, which the people gave her, summed up all their alleged wrongs against her. She was the unpopularity of a throne, of which she should have been the grace and forgiveness.

"Marie Antoinette was aware of this hatred of the people to her person. She knew that her presence beside the king would be a provocation to assassination. This was the motive that restrained her to remain alone with her children in the bedchamber. The king hoped that she was forgotten, but it was the queen particularly the women of this mob sought and called for in terms the most offensive for a wife, a woman, and a queen.

"The king was scarcely surrounded by the masses of the people in the *Œil de Bœuf*, than the doors of the sleeping apartment were beset with the same uproar and violence. But this party was principally composed of women. Their weaker arms were not so efficient against oaken panels and stout hinges. They called to their assistance the men who had carried the piece of ordnance into the *Salle des Gardes*, and they hastened to them. The queen was standing up, pressing her two children to her bosom, and listening with mortal anxiety to the vociferations at her door. She had near her no one but M. de Lajard, minister of war,—alone, powerless, but devoted; a few ladies of her suite, and the Princesse de Lamballe, that friend of her happy and unhappy hours.

"M. de Lajard, a cool soldier, responsible to the king and himself for so many dear and sacred lives, collected in haste, by the secret passages which communicated with the sleeping chamber and the interior of the palace, several officers and National Guards wandering about in the tumult. He had the queen's children brought to her, in order that their presence and appearance, by softening the mob, might serve as a buckler to their mother. He himself opened the doors. He placed the queen and her ladies in the depth of the window. They wheeled in front of this massive council-table, in order to interpose a barrier between the weapons of the malcontents and lives of the royal family. Some National Guards were around the table on each side, and rather in advance of it. The queen, standing up, held by the hand her daughter, then fourteen years of age.

"A child of noble beauty and precocious maturity, the anxiety of the family, in the midst of whom she had grown up, had already reflected their weight and sorrow in her features. Her blue eyes, her lofty brow, aquiline nose, light brown hair, flowing in long waves down her shoulders, recalled, at the decline of monarchy, those young girls of the Gauls who graced the throne of the earlier races. The young daughter pressed closely against her mother's bosom, as though to shield her with her innocence. Born amidst the early tumults of the revolution, dragged to Paris captive amidst the blood of the 6th of October, she only knew the people by its turbulence and rage. The dauphin, a child of seven years old, was seated on the table in front of the queen. His innocent face, radiant with all the beauty of the Bourbons, expressed more surprise than fear. He turned to his mother at every moment, raising his eyes towards her as though to read through her tears whether he should have confi-

dence or alarm. It was thus that the mob found the queen as it entered and defiled triumphantly before her. The most ferocious of the men were softened in the presence of weakness—beauty—childhood. A lovely woman, a queen, humiliated,—a young innocent girl,—a child, smiling at his father's enemies, could not fail to awaken sensibility even in hatred. The men of the suburbs moved on silent, and as if ashamed, before this group of humiliated greatness. Some of them, the more cowardly, made as they passed desirous or vulgar gestures, which were a dishonour to the insurrection. Their indignant accomplices checked them in their insolence, and made these dastards quit the room as speedily as possible. Some even addressed looks of sympathy and compassion, others smiles, and others a few familiar words to the dauphin. Conversations half menacing, half respectful, were exchanged between the child and the throng. 'If you love the nation,' said a volunteer to the queen, 'put the *bonnet rouge* on your son's head.' The queen took the *bonnet rouge* from this man's hands, and placed it herself on the dauphin's head. The astonished child took these insults as play. The men applauded, but the women, more implacable towards a woman, never ceased their invectives. A young girl, of pleasing appearance and respectably attired, came forward and bitterly reviled in coarsest terms *l'Autrichienne*. The queen, struck by the contrast between the rage of this young girl and the gentleness of her face, said to her in a kind tone, 'Why do you hate me? Have I ever unknowingly done you any injury or offence?' 'No, not to me,' replied the pretty patriot; 'but it is you who cause the misery of the nation.' 'Poor child,' replied the queen, 'some one has told you so, and deceived you. What interest can I have in making the people miserable? The wife of the king, the mother of the dauphin, I am a Frenchwoman by all the feelings of my heart as a wife and mother. I shall never again see my own country. I can only be happy or unhappy in France. I was happy when you loved me.'

"This gentle reproach affected the heart of the young girl, and her anger was effaced in a flood of tears. She asked the queen's pardon, saying, 'I did not know you, but I see that you are good.' At this moment Santerre made his way through the crowd. Easily moved, and sensitive, though coarse, Santerre had roughness, impetuosity, and feelings easily affected. The faubourgs opened before him and trembled at his voice. He made an imperious sign for them to leave the apartment, and thrust these men and women by the shoulders towards the door in front of the *Œil de Bœuf*. The current advanced by opposite issues of the palace, and the heat was suffocating. The dauphin's brow reeked with perspiration beneath the *bonnet rouge*. 'Take the cap off the child,' shouted Santerre; 'don't you see he is half stifled.' The queen darted a mother's glance at Santerre, who came towards her, and, placing his hand on the table, he leaned towards Marie Antoinette and said, in an under tone, 'You have some very awkward friends, madame; I know those who would serve you better!' The queen looked down and was silent. It was from this moment that may be dated the secret understanding which she established with the agitators of the faubourgs. The leading malcontents received the queen's entreaties with complacency. Their pride was flattered in raising the woman whom they had degraded. Mirabeau, Barnave, Danton had in turns sold, or offered to sell, the influence of their popularity. Santerre merely offered his compassion.

"Pétion himself could not for any length of time feign ignorance of the gathering of 40,000 persons in Paris since the morning, and the entry of this armed mob into the Assembly and the Maison of the Tuileries. His prolonged absence recalled to mind the sleep of La Fayette on the 6th of October; but the one was an accomplice and the other innocent. Night approached, and might conceal in its shades the disorders and attempts which would go even beyond the views of the Girondists. Pétion appeared in the courtyard, amidst shouts of 'Vive Pétion!' They carried him in their arms to the lowest steps of the staircase, and he entered the apartment where, for three hours, Louis XVI. had been undergoing these outrages. 'I have only just learned the situation of your Majesty,' said Pétion. 'That is very astonishing,' replied the king, in a tone of deep indignation, 'for it is a long time that it has lasted.'

"Pétion, mounted on a chair, then made several addresses to the mob, without inducing it to move in the least. At length, being put on the shoulders of four grenadiers, he said, 'Citizens, male and female, you have used with moderation and dignity your right of petition; you will finish this day as you began it. Hitherto your conduct has been in conformity with the law, and now, in the name of the law, I call upon you to follow my example and to retire.'

"The crowd obeyed Pétion, and moved off slowly through the long avenue of apartments of the château. Scarcely had the mass begun to grow perceptibly less than the king, released by the grenadiers from the recess in which he had been imprisoned, went to his sister, who threw herself into his arms: he went out of the apartment with her by a side door, and hastened to join the queen in her apartment. Marie Antoinette, sustained until then by her pride against showing her tears, gave way to the excess of her tenderness and emotion on again beholding the king. She threw herself at his feet, and, clasping his knees, sobbed bitterly but not loudly. Madame Elizabeth and the children, locked in each other's arms, and all embraced by the king, who wept over them, rejoiced at finding each other, as if after a shipwreck, and their mute joy was raised

to heaven with astonishment and gratitude for their safety. The faithful National Guard, the generals attached to the king, Marshal de Mouchy, M. d'Aubier, Acloque, congratulated the king on the courage and presence of mind he had displayed. They mutually related the perils which they had escaped, the infamous remarks, gestures, looks, arms, costumes, and sudden repentance of this multitude. The king at this moment accidentally passed a mirror, saw on his head the *bonnet rouge*, which had not been taken off; he turned very red, and threw it at his feet, then casting himself in an arm-chair, he raised his handkerchief to his eyes, and looking at the queen, exclaimed, 'Ah! madame! why did I take you from your country to associate you with the ignominy of such a day?'

"It was eight o'clock in the evening. The agony of the royal family had lasted for five hours. The National Guard of the neighbouring quarters, assembling by themselves, arrived singly, in order to lend their aid to the constitution. There were still heard from the king's apartment tumultuous footsteps, and the sinister cries of the columns of people, who were slowly filing off by the courts and garden. The constitutional deputies ran about in indignation, uttering imprecations against Pétion and the Gironde. A deputation of the Assembly went over the château in order to take cognizance of the violence and disorder resulting from this visitation of the faubourgs. The queen pointed out to them the forced locks, the bursten hinges, the bludgeons, pike irons, panels, and the pieces of cannon loaded with small shot, placed on the threshold of the apartments. The disorder of the attire of the king, his sister, and the children, the *bonnets rouges*, the cockades forcibly placed on their heads, the dishevelled hair of the queen, her pale features, the tremulousness of her lips, her eyes streaming with tears, were tokens more evident than these spoils left by the people on the battle ground of sedition. This spectacle moistened the eyes, and excited the indignation even of the deputies most hostile to the court. The queen saw this: 'You weep sir?' she said to Merlin. 'Yes, madame,' replied the stoic deputy; 'I weep over the misfortunes of the woman, the wife, and the mother: but my sympathy goes no further. I hate kings and queens!'

"Such was the day of the 20th of June. The people displayed discipline in disorder, and forbearance in violence; the king, heroic intrepidity in his resignation; and some of the Girondists, a cold brutality which gives to ambition the mask of patriotism."

A procession of ladies, children, and well-dressed men was seen on Saturday last to pass through the Rue de la Paix, the Place de Vendôme, the Rue de Rivoli, and the quays, to the Hotel de Ville. It appears that Madame Mallet conceived the idea of placing the charitable institutions in favour of children under the patronage of the nation. In consequence, she and some of her friends determined to proceed publicly to the Provisional Government, and to intimate to it the opportunity which presented itself of doing a work of benevolence. Accordingly that lady, the Princess de Beauveau, the Duchess de Marmier, Madame de Lamartine, the Marquise de Vareilles, &c., set out, holding by the hand the children of both sexes. The ladies who had conceived this benevolent idea were at once, on their arrival, introduced into the room where the Provisional Committee were sitting, and had the satisfaction of finding their request immediately acceded to.

Prince Albert has been graciously pleased to contribute, through the hands of Major-General Wemyss, clerk marshal to his Royal Highness, the sum of £10 towards the subscription now raising in behalf of Morgan, the veteran huntsman, whose name and merits are widely known amongst the lovers of the chase.

A young girl was present at the last massacre of the Municipal Guard of the post of the Place de la Concorde, which fired on the 5th legion. There remained only one of these unfortunate men. "Mlle.," cried M. de V—, commandant of the firemen, "you may save this man." "What must I do? I am ready!" "Throw yourself into his arms, and claim him as your father!" The young girl threw herself at the same moment into the arms of the Municipal Guard, and, weeping, cried, "Gentlemen, spare my father, or kill me with him!" At the same moment the muskets were lowered, and the Municipal Guard, protected by his liberatress, was saved.

TEETH.—Many people who have good teeth suffer indigestion from neglecting to properly use them; and those who have them not are afflicted from their absence. To preserve the teeth, they should be regularly cleaned night and morning. Cleanliness in this respect much promotes personal elegance, and frees the breath from the disagreeable taint that would otherwise accompany it. Neglect of the teeth is so common, and the employment of improper substances as articles of diet so general, that comparatively few people have their teeth sound, and many suffer the excruciating pain termed toothache. This pain is so severe that we should do right to interpret it as a warning to take proper care of parts so important to the welfare of the body. The wisest course is to seek prevention in cleanliness in the manner already pointed out, and by living upon simple and pure articles of diet. But when decay has taken its seat, the best remedy is to have the apertures filled up with a substance which hardens therein, and thus supplies an artificial enamel to shield the nerve from irritation.



## THE PARIS AND

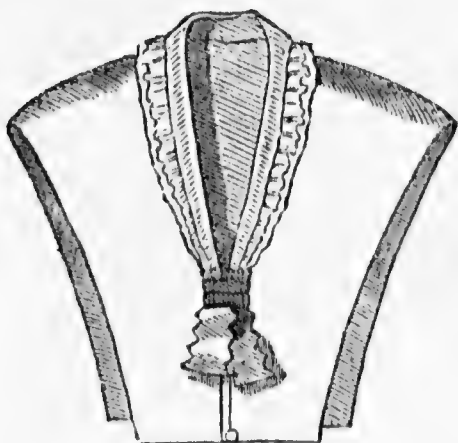


Fig. 1.



Figs. 2 and 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Figs. 6 and 7.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. Chemisette of very fine clear muslin, open in front and sloped to a point; being intended to be worn with a corsage en cœur. The open part of the chemisette is finished by a very small collar, trimmed with one row of lace, gradually narrowed to a point in front. A ribbon shaded in rich tints of amber is passed under the collar and fastened in front in transverse loops with fringed ends.

Fig. 2. Cap composed of Brussels lace and net, with long Brussels lappets. The trimming consists of loops of very narrow rose-coloured therry velvet ribbon, set on in loops between the rows of lace.

Fig. 3. Under sleeve of net or muslin, with four drawings separated one from another by rows of insertion.

Fig. 4. Dress of clear white muslin, with three jupes, the upper one being open in front in the tunic form. Each jupe is edged round by a bordering of needlework, consisting of a wreath pattern worked in ingrained-coloured cotton or worsted. The same needlework ornaments the berthe and edges the short sleeves.

Fig. 5. Chemisette of muslin, high to the throat, and ornamented in front with needlework. A small, round, turning-over collar, edged with lace. Blue ribbon necktie.

Fig. 6. Evening cap of guipure, with lappets. It is of the round form, and is trimmed with a wreath mounted in full bouquets of various-coloured flowers on each side; the foliage only

passing over the forehead. At the back of the cap a small bow of pink satin ribbon with long ends.

Fig. 7. Under sleeve of muslin, with a turned-up cuff of needlework, vandyked at the edge.

Fig. 8. *Full Evening Dress*.—Headdress of red velvet and gold. It is of the Marie Stuart form; viz., slightly peaked and bent downwards in the centre of the forehead, and raised on each temple. It is edged all round with a narrow row of gold embroidery, and is fixed on the crown of the head by a gold ornamental pin. The pendent ends, on each side, are terminated by massive gold tassels. Dress of plain white satin, the skirt exceedingly full, and trimmed with white satin ribbon, and bouillonnées of tulle attached to each edge of the ribbon. Bows are fixed at intervals, as in the engraving. The corsage is trimmed with folds of tulle, and the sleeves with bouillonnées. A Sevigné brooch, with a large ruby in the centre. Demi-long gloves, confined to the arms by gold bracelets, the clasps set with rubies. A large fan, mounted on mother-o'-pearl, inlaid with gold.

Fig. 9. *Walking or Carriage Costume*.—Drawn bonnet of pale pink reps silk, trimmed with a barbe of whiteblonde, which is fixed in two or three quillings at each side of the front, the ends hanging loosely like a veil. Dress of dark blue satin, trimmed on each side of the skirt with two bouillons or puckerings of the same. The bouillons widen as they approach the bottom of the skirt, and are separated one from another by bands of blue velvet. Sleeves demi-long and loose at the bottom, having turned-up cuffs trimmed with velvet. Full under sleeves

of white muslin. The corsage of the dress is high to the throat, and the front is trimmed with blue velvet.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Black blonde is now much used, instead of lace, for trimming bonnets. Small veils of black blonde are also exceedingly fashionable. Frequently a barbe or long lappet of blonde is fixed along the front of the bonnet; it is gathered in fulness at the ears, and the ends hang loosely like a veil on each side (as in our engraving No. 9). In an assortment of elegant bonnets recently made up by a fashionable West-end milliner we remarked several which we will here briefly describe.

1. Bonnet of dark-blue velvet, trimmed with a bouquet of corn-flowers of the same colour, and made of velvet; under trimming of rose-coloured blonde, intermingled with bows of therry velvet. 2. Bonnet of Albert blue velvet, trimmed with three têtes de plumes, light grey tipped with blue. The feathers were placed on the left side, and very low. 3. Bonnet of vanilla-coloured velvet; the crown encircled by a wreath of roses, made of velvet of the same colour, and intermingled with foliage of black velvet; under trimming, bows of blue therry velvet. 4. Bonnet of blue quilted satin, trimmed with a barbe of black blonde, forming lappets on each side. 5. Bonnet of dark-green velvet, trimmed with a plume of green and black marabouts; under trimming of maize-coloured blonde.



## LONDON FASHIONS.



Figs. 8.

9.

The newly-imported flowers for trimming bonnets are executed with all that skill for which the Parisian florists stand unrivalled. Among the most admired we may mention the Japan lily, having large petals spotted with bright colours. This flower may be had in all dark shades. The American icoque (also in dark tints) has three petals, richly shaded. Then there is the water-lily, and fancy flowers innumerable, made in all the forms and colours dictated by fashion.

The most favourite flowers for the hair, as well as for forming bouquets de corsage, hand bouquets, &c., are the Parma violet, the common violet, the white lilac, the Bengal rose, the snow-

drop, the azalea, of every hue; various kinds of heath, the double hyacinth, the rhododendron, the variegated tulip, and the variegated crocus.

Among the newest headdresses for the opera, theatres, &c., we may mention one of the Marie Stuart form, composed of blue velvet, ornamented with gold embroidery. It is pointed in the centre of the forehead. The back part is in the form of a half handkerchief, the point being finished by a superb gold tassel. The fashion of trimming caps with bands and bows of coloured velvet still continues prevalent. A cap of white blonde, trimmed with rose-coloured velvet and bouquets of Bengal roses, has a very pretty effect.

For dinner and plain evening costume the most favourite materials are satin (plain or figured), moire antique, reps satiné, and therry velvet. Dresses of any of the above materials may be trimmed up each side of the skirt with bouillonnées of plain satin, or of tulle intermingled with ribbon. If the material is not very heavy, two jupes may be worn: the upper one trimmed on both sides with tulle, lace, gimp, or ribbon; or the upper jupe may be open on each side, or fastened by ornamental pins or buttons. Dresses of plain satin, the skirts covered with flounces of black lace, are still exceedingly fashionable.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Diplomatic Relations (Court of Rome) Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday the Duke of Richmond inquired if the India mail had been burnt in France? The Marquis of Clanricarde said that the report was untrue.

On Thursday the House went into committee on the New Zealand Bill, and the clauses were agreed to without any opposition.—The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

Yesterday several petitions were presented.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, said:—"I have no objection to answer the question of my hon. friend the member for Montrose. We have received the intelligence, which is generally known to the public, respecting the changes which have taken place in France; and I can assure the hon. member that her Majesty's Government has no intention whatever of interfering with the form of Government which the French people may choose to adopt, or in any way to meddle with the internal affairs of that nation." This announcement was received with great cheering from all parts of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving that the House should resolve itself into a committee of ways and means, observed that he thought it desirable to avail himself of that opportunity to state more fully than his noble friend at the head of the Government had done on bringing forward the budget, what the state of the finances were, and further to draw the attention of the House to the course which the Government had now determined to pursue. The right hon. baronet, having proceeded to give a revised version of the financial affairs of the country, intimated that it was not the intention of the Government to persevere in the proposition—in consequence of the objection it had met with not only within but without the walls of Parliament—of imposing an *additional amount of income-tax* of two per cent. as announced by his noble friend, but to continue the tax at its present rate for three years from the period at which it would otherwise have expired. Committee of ways and means appointed.

On Tuesday, in reply to a question from Mr. Milnes, Lord Palmerston said:—"I have received from Lord Normanby this morning the copy of a communication made to him by M. Lamartine, the Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris—and I believe similar communications have been made to the other Ministers of foreign powers in Paris—announcing the fact of the formation of the present French Provisional Government, and declaring that the new form of institutions adopted by the French people would make no alteration in the position of France towards the other powers of Europe; and that the French Government would display the same loyal and sincere desire to maintain amicable relations with all those foreign powers which, like France, determine to respect the independence and the rights of nations."—This announcement by Lord Palmerston was received with the warmest approbation.—Colonel Dunne moved for a select committee to inquire into the working and efficiency of the poor-law in Ireland. After some conversation the House divided. For the appointment of the committee 101; against it 165: majority against the motion, 64.

On Wednesday Lord Palmerston anticipated a question from Mr. Wakley, with reference to British subjects resident in Paris, by stating that he had no reason to suppose any personal violence had been offered to them during the late occurrences in that capital. He believed that the British residents in Paris had acted with that prudence and discretion which became strangers in a foreign country where political disturbances were going on, that they had abstained from taking any part in those disturbances, and from mixing themselves up in any way with the scenes which were passing around them. This statement of the noble lord was received with great cheering.—The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on Mr. Anstey's motion for papers relative to foreign policy having been read, Lord Palmerston proceeded with his reply, which occupied about four hours and a half in the delivery!! [Our own great astonishment is that his lordship should have condescended to *make any reply at all!*]

On Thursday several petitions were presented.

Yesterday, on the motion for going into ways and means, Mr. Horsman rose to move, "that if the income-tax be continued, it is expedient to amend the act, and not to impose the same charge on incomes arising from professional and precarious sources as on those derived from real property." This led to considerable discussion.

## FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Revolution puts an end to the objection that the crowns of France and Spain might devolve upon one head; and as it is now certain that, even if the Duchess de Montpensier were Queen of Spain to-morrow, four French fingers would not be raised to secure her throne, England can feel no more repugnance to this revolution than to the last. The difficulty is, that France has at this moment only a Provisional Government; and it may not be competent to the British Government to treat with any but a Government established and recognised: an objection which cannot be obviated until the National Assembly shall have for-

mally decided upon the form of government to be permanently that of France. The ambassador of the Republic of the United States presented himself at the Hotel de Ville, and, after recognising the Provisional Government, addressed to its members the most cordial and warmest congratulations.

**BELGIUM.**—In the cafes, the estaminets (public-houses), the private clubs, and the offices of the leading newspapers, the conversation very freely turns on the probable influence of the French revolution on the destinies of this country. The resolution of the Belgian Government to put the fortresses in a state of defence has given rise to a variety of opinions. Many think that the step is an imprudent one, inasmuch as, in the first place, it is, if not a direct, at least an indirect, violation of the treaty of London, which required the demolition of those fortresses; and in the second place such a step is likely to give considerable umbrage to the "authorities that be" in France, and to be considered as an hostile demonstration. The present Ministers enjoy the confidence of the people, and have introduced into the Chambers measures which will add to their popularity. In the present critical juncture it is but justice to say that, so far as the measures taken have transpired, they appear to understand well the important duty confided to them. A great deal, however, will depend on the personal conduct of the King. If he remains firm at his post, lays aside his ideas of abdication, and does not allow family feelings to interfere with his conduct towards whatever may turn out to be the form of government adopted by the French nation, he may do much towards preserving his own kingdom and causing its neutrality to be respected. The "Democratic International Society" has held a meeting, at which more than 1000 persons assembled. A desire for reform and an improvement of the condition of the working classes was expressed, but an ardent attachment to Belgian nationality was perceptible throughout all the proceedings.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has granted a constitution called the "Fundamental Statute."

The people of Palermo stand out for the constitution of 1812, and will accept no compromise. The fortifications around the city had been razed to the ground. The city was filled with joy. A peculiar character, described as a sort of SICILIAN JOAN OF ARC (named Maria Testa), had taken the command of a body of insurgents, and achieved perfect prodigies of valour. She was still at the head of her troops, habited in male attire. The King of Naples must soon give way.

The Cabinet of Vienna is gradually yielding. It has just decided on the creation of a political senate in the kingdom of Lombardy, to act as the council of the Viceroy. This is a concession, but a very meagre one. It is also under consideration to effect some reforms in the representative states, which are convoked for the 10th of March.

Hungary is in a ferment!! The address of the magnates to the Crown of Austria has completely turned the heads of the *bureaucratie* of Vienna.

**THE CAFFRE WAR.**—Pato and several other chiefs have surrendered themselves unconditionally to Colonel Somerset; Sir H. Smith had held a conference with the Gaika chiefs, and all further hostilities were suspended. Of the territories which are to be ceded to the Crown, the first will be called Victoria, and consist of a number of military villages, extending between the Fish and Keiskama rivers; whilst the latter, under the name of British Caffraria, will extend from the latter river to the Kei, and be held by the Caffre chiefs and their people under such regulations as her Majesty's High Commissioner, or other representative, who shall be the great chief of the whole of the said territories, shall deem best calculated to promote their civilization, conversion to Christianity, and general enlightenment. Sir H. Smith entered King William's Town on the 23rd of December. The garrison, consisting of the Rifle Brigade and the 7th Dragoon Guards, had been drawn up to receive him, and an immense assemblage of Caffres were also present.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.**—Letters and papers from Sydney to the 2nd of October inclusive, inform us that the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land had been thrown into a serious dilemma from the resignation, appointment, dismissal, and reappointment of some of his counsellors, and that, not knowing what to do, he had, under the peculiar emergency of the case, suspended all legislation until he should refer the matter home, and receive instructions how to act.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The New Zealand intelligence, by way of Sydney, is to the 4th of August. There has been some serious and sanguinary skirmishing in the south.

**CAFFRELAND.**—Even amidst the astounding events which now occupy our pages, our readers will have spared a glance of interest and satisfaction for the intelligence which we announce from Caffreland. Certainly, at no more opportune moment could we ever have been told that the only war on the hands of the British nation had just been terminated. We are shown with terrible precision to have been running up to a clear million a year. We shall have two or three admirable regiments disengaged from a profit-vice; and, though there is nothing magnificent in our success, yet the riddance of a business so utterly unproductive of any possible advantage is by just so much the more a fitting subject for congratulation.

**A BLUNDER-RUS.**—One that takes you to Holborn when you want to go to the Bank.—*Punch.*

## THE CHURCH.

**SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENT.**—J. W. D. Hernaman, B.A., to be assistant-master in mathematics, Repton School.

**WHITEHALL, Feb. 28.**—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Angus Logan to the church and parish of Tongue, in the presbytery of Tongue and county of Sutherland, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Hugh M'Kenzie, late minister thereof, to the Gaelic church of Cromarty.

## THE ARMY.

**PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 27.**—The Java, with 76th Regiment on board, remains windbound at Spithead. The measles have broken out in this ship. By accounts received from Barbadoes to the 29th of January, the 88th Regiment at that island had suffered much from yellow fever. Colonel Phibbs died on the 27th of January, and forty of the men had also fallen victims. Some disgraceful conflicts have taken place at Gosport between the 91st and the 39th Regiments. It is in contemplation to remove one of the regiments from the town.

**PLYMOUTH, Feb. 28.**—The following vessels have come in more or less damaged by the storm:—The brig Euthymenes of Nantes, the bark Bellona, the brig Forsyth, the ship Anne of London, the schooner Clipper and the schooner Lady Anne of London. Fresh gales and hazy weather.

## THE NAVY.

**ADMIRALTY, Feb. 26.**—APPOINTMENTS.—Surgeon W. Houghton, to Ganges.—Midshipmen: J. H. E. Wemyss, to Powerful; F. M. Noel, to Champion.

The Admiralty have issued orders to the various dockyards that the instructions for reorganization are not to be acted upon until Captain Sullivan had visited all of them and made his report to the board.

**WOOLWICH.**—On Sunday a messenger arrived at Woolwich shortly after one o'clock from the Admiralty, with despatches for Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B. and K.C.H., who had arrived on the previous evening from leave of absence. On the receipt of the despatches the Monkey steam-vessel, Master-Commander Bryant, was ordered to get up her steam immediately, and proceed with the least possible delay to Dover.

## LAW AND POLICE.

## MYSTERIOUS DEATH AND ROBBERY OF A LADY.

At the Mansion-house *Charles Barnhard* and *Fanny Marks* were brought before Mr. Alderman Hunter, charged under the following remarkable circumstances: John Barnett, of No. 4, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street, attorney's clerk, said: I went with a person, now deceased, named Rachel Folkes, on the 14th of October last, to Messrs. Currie's, the bankers, in Cornhill, where she changed a check for £123, and upwards, and received for it a £50 note and seven £10 notes. At her request I marked those notes in the corner of each note, and I produce the numbers. I saw the deceased about a week or nine days before her death, which took place about the 12th of last month. I had some conversation with her, and asked her if she had her property safe, and she said she had, and would take care of it. On the morning of Wednesday, the 9th of February, the servant of the female prisoner called upon him, and said Folkes was dying, and could not live above eleven hours. I immediately went to the house of Marks, where the deceased was lying in bed completely insensible. Marks said she had been insensible from the middle of the night, and I asked her if the deceased had had any medical attendant, to which she replied in the negative. I then sent my son to Mr. Brown, a surgeon, of St. Mary-axe, and we both went into the room, and Mr. Brown, as well as myself, searched about, but no money was found. I then sent to a woman who is accustomed to attend dying persons belonging to the Jewish faith, and that woman also searched about, but found nothing. Mr. Brown then went away, and I went into the parlour, accompanied by the prisoner Marks, and I expressed to her my surprise that no money belonging to the dying woman could be found. She said she never knew anything about any money belonging to the old woman excepting the rent, when it was paid to her, and if the old woman had any money she must have left it in charge of some friend in the Commercial-road. She also said the deceased might have been robbed, for she came home one night covered with mud, having fallen down in the dirty street. I said it was strange they should have robbed her of pocket and all, and she repeated that she knew nothing about it. She wished she had it, and she did not care what any one said about her. She was going to be married, and should soon be out of that. I called the next day and found the old lady still insensible, and I called on Friday, the 11th, and saw a Mrs. Jones, who was nursing, and wished to be paid for the time she had been in attendance, her demand being 17s. or 17s. 6d.; and the prisoner Marks gave me three rings, which I pledged for 12s., which I gave to Mrs. Jones. The deceased died that day or night. On Saturday last I went to the house of Marks and saw the two prisoners together in the parlour, and I said, "Mr. Barnhard, this is a very unpleasant business about the old lady's money." He said he knew nothing about it. He wished he could



## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Stroud Lodge, Roseneath, Dumbar-tonshire, the lady of Colonel P. Edmonstone Craigie, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, of a daughter.  
On the 25th ult., in Bond-street, Mrs. Paul J. Fearon, of a daughter.  
On the 26th ult., at No. 22, Brook-street, the lady of Henry Currey, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 25th ult., in Eaton-place West, the Lady Elizabeth Russell, of a son, still-born.  
On the 23rd ult., the wife of R. J. Bentley, Esq., of East-wood-house, near Rotherham, of a son.  
On the 24th ult., at Portland-place, Clapton, Mrs. Lewis Worms, of a daughter.  
On the 25th ult., in Kent-terrace, Mrs. George Pyke, of a daughter.  
On the 24th ult., at their residence at Great Ilford, Essex, the wife of R. Harvey George, Esq., of a son.  
On the 28th ult., Mrs. Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, of a daughter.  
On the 27th ult., at Bournemouth, Hants, Mrs. Gambier Parry, of a son.  
On the 27th ult., at Brixton-hill, Mrs. William Harryman, of a daughter.  
On the 28th ult., at No. 3, St. George's-terrace, Kensington, the lady of Edmund S. Harrison, Esq., of a son.  
On the 28th ult., at Hillfield, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. W. Darwin Fox, of a daughter.  
On the 18th ult., at Charlemont-hill, Staffordshire, the wife of Henry Dawes, Esq., of a son.  
On the 26th ult., at the Priory, Chester, Mrs. William Buxton Marsden, of a daughter.  
On the 29th ult., in Holford-square, the wife of Ebenezer Landells, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 13th of January, at Corfu, Lovell Stanhope Richard Lovell, Esq., Lieutenant in her Majesty's 16th Regiment, only son of Capt. William Stanhope Lovell, R.N., K.H., to Matilda, daughter of George Hume Reade, Esq., staff-surgeon.  
On the 24th ult., at Morton, Andrew Fountaine, Esq., of Narford-hall, Norfolk, to Caroline, fourth daughter of T. Trench Berney, Esq., of Morton-hall, in the same county.  
On the 26th ult., at St. Olave's, Hart-street, Mark-lane, by the Rev. John Letts, Mr. H. J. Jones, of Goldsmith-street, Cheapside, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Nicholson, of the Minorities.  
On the 24th ult., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Edmund Turberville Williams, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and vicar of Caldecot, Monmouthshire, only son of Major-General Sir Edmund Kenyon Williams, K.C.B., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Edward Whitmore, Esq.  
On the 24th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts, to the Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, A.B., his only son, curate of Banningham, in the county of Norfolk, to Rosa, third daughter of Samuel Bignold, Esq., of Surrey-street, Norwich.  
On the 24th ult., at North Muskharn, by the Rev. C. R. Handley, the Rev. Salusbury Humphreys, of Weedon-lodge, Bucks, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Salusbury P. Humphreys, C.B., K.C.H. (afterwards Davenport), to Martha, eldest daughter of John Handley, Esq., of Muskharn Grange, Notts.  
On the 23rd ult., at Jersey, by the Rev. F. Godfray, Henry R. Foote, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy, third son of John Foote, Esq., Captain R.N., of Stonehouse, Devon, to Emma, only daughter of James Nicholls, Esq., St. Servan, France.  
On the 24th ult., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. Lewis P. Mercier, M.A., Dennis De Berdt Howell, Esq., of Clapton, to Mary, daughter of A. De Horne, Esq., of Lexden, Essex, and Homerton.  
On the 26th ult., at St. George's, Newcastle, by the Rev. J. S. Broad, George Burd, Esq., solicitor, Market Drayton, Shropshire, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. John Crispe, Handsworth, Staffordshire.  
On the 26th ult., at St. Paul's Deptford, by the Rev. B. S. Finch, Henry Parman Taylor, of Deptford, to Ann Sarah, second daughter of Henry Richard Barlow, Esq., Victoria-villas, Queen's-road, Dalston.  
On the 26th ult., at Wellington, by the Rev. W. P. Thomas, vicar, the Rev. T. A. Bowden, curate of Brompton, to Caroline Harriett Emma, fourth daughter of Benjamin Treacher, Esq., of Wellington, Somerset.

## DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Buckland Court, aged 77, much regretted, Judith Ann, widow of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, many years M.P. for Devon.  
On the 21st ult., at his residence, Clifton Down, Lachlan M'Bayne, Esq., formerly of the island of Jamaica, and late a magistrate of the city of Bristol.  
On the 16th ult., in her 90th year, Mrs. Ruth Welch, of Hackney-road.  
On the 23rd ult., at Anglesey, Hants, after a short illness, Lieut.-General Montagu Burrows, in his 73rd year.  
On the 23rd ult., at Deer-park, near Honiton, Devonshire, Catherine Stewarta, daughter of William Meade Smythe, Esq., and niece of the Earl of Wicklow.  
On the 24th ult., in Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Elizabeth Repton, widow of the late John Repton, Esq., of Oxnead-hall, Norfolk, aged 79.  
On the 24th ult., at his residence, No. 23, Park-road, Regent's-park, after a long and severe illness, T. Pairs, Esq.  
On the 24th ult., at No. 86, Great Tower-street, in his 23rd year, Thomas William Hamilton, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Thomas N. Hamilton, curate of Alhallowes, Barking, late chaplain on the Bengal establishment.  
On the 26th ult., at No. 26, Murray-place, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel Oswald, C.B., aged 61.  
On the 23rd ult., at No. 6, Kent-terrace, Park-road, Lieut.-General Thomas Pollock, C.B.  
On the 25th ult., at his residence, No. 21, Circus-Suddenly, on the 25th ult., at his residence, No. 21, Circus-road, St. John's-wood, John Kirk, Esq., aged 66 years.  
On the 25th ult., at East Barnet, Charles Pearson, Esq., late of Finchley, aged 59.  
On the 26th ult., at No. 19, Great George-street, Westminster, E. Moor, Esq., of Great Bealings, Suffolk, aged 77.  
On the 26th ult., at Brighton, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cooper, of Guildford-street, London.  
On the 23rd ult., at Hastings, of typhus fever, Margaret, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Hough, of Ham, Surrey, aged 26.  
On the 23rd ult., at his residence at the hospital, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Henry Vallance, M.A., for many years chaplain to the Ironmongers' Company and Sir Robert Jefferys Hospital, Kingsland-road, aged 59.  
On the 24th ult., at Kingston-upon-Thames, Sarah, the wife of Charles Edward Jewmett, Esq.  
On the 25th ult., deeply regretted, James Mansfield, Esq., of John-street, Bedford-row, in his 81st year.  
On the 25th ult., at Barnsbury-park, Islington, after a long and painful illness, Charles Peckett, Esq., in his 53rd year.

catch any body who was worth powder and shot saying that he had ever anything to do with the old lady's money, and he would at once bring an action.—In answer to the solicitor for Barnhard, the witness said he had seen the notes in the possession of the deceased about three weeks before she was taken ill.—The female prisoner: Do you not know that the deceased was addicted to drink?—Witness: No.—The female prisoner: And you never led her home intoxicated?—Witness: Never.—Here a bank-note, numbered 43,650, was produced, and witness stated that it was one of the notes which he had seen in the possession of the deceased.—Robinson Webb (658) said: On the morning of the 9th ult., from information which I received from the last witness, I went to No. 16, Carter-street, Houndsditch, in his company. We went up stairs to a back room on the first floor, where I saw a person lying on a bed, who, I was told, was Mrs. Folkes. The female prisoner was on the stairs, and the male prisoner said, "This is a singular affair about the money." The nurse looked into a table drawer and several boxes, and said, "There's nothing here." Barnhard and I went down stairs, and he said to Marks, "It's a strange thing about the old woman's money, and more particularly her pocket." She took hold of Barnhard's coat, and said, "Believe me, I know nothing at all about it." I turned back and asked her whether she thought the nurse knew anything about it, and she said, "I don't know, but she has been out two or three times this morning to a public-house." I went away, and on the 16th of last month I received information from the Bank of England that No. 18,431 bank-note, one of those which had been in the possession of the deceased, was paid in by P. P. H. Roberts. I received information that Roberts had received it from Mr. Luxmore. I took the male prisoner into custody, in Marks's house, and found upon him the bank-note No. 43,650, also one of the notes spoken of as having been in the possession of the deceased.—The prisoners were remanded for a week.

## FORGERY UPON MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD.

At the Mansion-house *T. Schuh*, alias *D. Bernard*, a German, was finally examined, charged with having forged a bill of exchange upon Messrs. Rothschild and Co. for £100. Mr. Thomas Beard, clerk to Messrs. Masterman and Co., stated that on the 15th of December, 1847, the produced bill of exchange for £100 was presented at the counter for change, and he paid it. He remembered having observed a discrepancy on the endorsement. There was a special endorsement to "Lorenz Weber," and the next endorsement was "Lorenz Weber."—The solicitor for the prisoner said that his client had been authorized by Lorenz Weber to receive the payment of the bill, and to receipt it in the name of that person; that the prisoner did not know of the death of Lorenz Weber, and that no evidence had been produced in proof of the death of that person. He represented that it was usual with foreigners to sanction the use of their names for pecuniary purposes, and he wished the prisoner to be remanded for three weeks to make preparations for his trial. This was objected to on the ground that the prisoner having been in confinement nearly a month had full time to prepare for his trial.—Committed for trial.

## FORGERY.

At the Mansion-house *Thompson Page* was brought up for final examination, charged with having committed a forgery upon Currie and Co.'s banking-house. A sailor named Nicholson, who had been sent to the banking-house by Page with a check for £50, purporting to bear the signature of Mr. Ingle, of Stonehouse, in Plymouth, who kept an account there, was admitted as an evidence for the prosecution. Mr. F. Andrews, the solicitor for the sailor, having shown that his client was unconscious of the intended fraud, Mr. Ingle said Page had been his footman for some months, and had been discharged in August, 1846, from the belief that he had taken the check-book. Witness was then using print checks, and, in consequence of the loss of the check-book, the colour was changed, and the prisoner was detected in his attempt. The prisoner, who said he was wrongly accused, was committed for trial.

## CHARGES AGAINST A HUSBAND.

At Marylebone Mr. A. Carr, a surgeon, who upon former occasions was charged with having assaulted Louise his wife, and also on suspicion of having improperly administered to her a narcotic, again attended, when further particulars connected with the case were gone into. The inquiry occupied a considerable time, and the matter was ultimately disposed of by defendant being held to bail, himself in £100, and another surety in £80, for his keeping the peace for three months.

## A GANG OF BURGLARS.

At Marlborough-street *J. Robins*, *R. Walsh*, and *J. Davis*, well known to the police, were finally examined, charged with having broken into the West-street Independent Chapel, and stolen therefrom the silver sacramental service, silk surplice, and other property. The burglary took place on the morning of the 24th of last month. It was first discovered by Mary Ann Ward, a woman appointed to attend to the chapel. Information was conveyed to the police, and two constables were directed to make the requisite investigation. As soon as the constables had inspected the chapel, and had made their observations as to the manner in which the robbery had been effected, they at once suspected that Robins and his companions had a hand in it. The constables kept watch about Robins's usual haunts, and in an hour they succeeded in meeting with him and three others coming down High-street. The constables immediately seized Robins and Davis, and a desperate fight commenced. The con-

stables, however, succeeded in apprehending four men, the three prisoners and another man who was afterwards discharged. In Robins's pockets two silver communion cups were found. In Davis's possession the rest of the plate was found. The constables afterwards proceeded to the lodgings of Robins, 27, Compton-street, and there they found two women in the rooms occupied by Robins, who had been apparently employed in cutting up the surplice which had been taken from the chapel. The women were also taken into custody, but, as there was nothing against them beyond the fact of finding the remnants of the surplice in the room where they were sitting: they were therefore discharged. The plate, very much battered, was produced and identified. The prisoners were fully committed.

## REFUSAL OF BURIAL.

At Worship-street a decent-looking woman, with a small wooden box under her arm, containing the body of a child, applied to Mr. Hardwicke under the following circumstances:—She explained that she was a monthly nurse, and had last been in attendance upon a poor female named Tweden, in Cavendish-street, Hoxton. The man, who had been out of work three months, was laid upon a sick-bed; they had two children also ill, and a few days previous the wife was prematurely delivered of a dead child. Last week the applicant took the body in a box, as now produced, to have it buried in the Hoxton churchyard, but the sexton required half-a-crown for the burial. She tendered a shilling, which was all that the poor people had; but the sexton was inexorable, and insisted on the clergyman's (the Rev. Mr. Kelly's) fee, although, of course, in such a case there was no funeral ceremony to be performed.—Mr. Hammill desired one of the officers to go with her to the parochial authorities. One of the warrant-officers accordingly accompanied her to Mr. Black, one of the churchwardens of Shore-ditch, who, being made acquainted with the circumstances, signed an order for the immediate interment of the body, which we believe was at last effected without the payment of the required fee.—This is truly a very disgusting case; and we do hope that Mr. Kelly will forthwith inquire into and publicly explain the circumstances connected with the refusal.

## MARKETS.

**MONEY MARKET.**—On Tuesday the first quotation of Consols for money exhibited the general uncertainty that prevails, since it was not less wide than 81½ to 83. The first transaction took place at 83. After this they were almost instantly done at 81½ and then at 82½. Prices advanced at the close to 82½ to ½ for money, and 82½ to ½ for the account.—The absence of any discouraging rumours, or indeed, of intelligence of any particularity, from Paris on Wednesday morning, served to strengthen and improve the funds. Consols were done as high as 83½ and quoted 83½ to 84. But these higher rates brought forward strong sellers, whose operations reduced prices below 82 at one time, and at the close of business they had only recovered to 82½ to ½ for money, and 82½ to ½ for account.—On Thursday Consols for the account left off at 82 to 82½. Yesterday railway shares were firm, except the foreign lines, which declined again. Consols for the account left off at 82 to 82½.

**MARK-LANE, Monday.**—The supply of wheat from Essex and Suffolk was small, and that from Kent was only moderate. The condition of most of the samples was very defective. Good dry parcels were readily sold in the early part of the day at the full prices of Monday last. The demand afterwards slackened, and secondary and inferior qualities were offered upon rather easier terms. In foreign wheat but little business was transacted; its value was called nominally the same. There was a tolerably good arrival of barley, but the trade ruled dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter. There was a good display of oat samples, and, although really good corn could not be purchased on easier terms, but little progress could be made in sales. Beans were a dull sale at 1s. per quarter cheaper. Peas of all sorts must be quoted 1s. lower. Yesterday prices at the Corn Market remained unchanged.

**SMITHFIELD, Monday.**—The supply of beasts was moderate; trade was slow, owing to an effort on the part of salesmen to advance prices; this, however, it was difficult to accomplish, except in a few instances. A choice Scot made 4s. 8d. in some cases, but the average was about the same as on Monday last. There were a very few more sheep to-day; however, trade was dull, and, except for the very best descriptions, rather lower rates were submitted to. There was a very limited supply of calves; trade was consequently brisk, but we cannot observe much advance in price.

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.**—Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.

**COVENT-GARDEN, Tuesday.**—White Cornwall broccoli, 3s. to 4s. per 12 crests; loose broccoli, 8d. to 1s. per bundle; asparagus, 3s. to 4s. per full market bundle; Brussels sprouts 4d., and Jerusalem artichokes also 4d., per measure respectively; potatoes, from 12s. to 14s. per ton; ash-leaved kidneys, 2d. per lb.; truffles, 2s. per lb.; and forced mushrooms, 1s. per lb.; pines vary from 4s. per lb.; grapes, from 9d. to 5s. per lb.; table oranges, 1s. 6d. per dozen.

**COAL MARKET, Monday.**—Eden Main, 16s.; Wall's End Hetton, 17s. 9d.; Wall's End Lambton, 17s. 3d.





BUST OF MRS. HEMANS.

## MRS. HEMANS.

The name of Mrs. Hemans is dear to all those whose hearts are attuned to the love of the beautiful and the pure in poetry. The family name of this illustrious lady was Browne, her father being a native of Ireland, but at the time of her birth, on the 25th of September, 1794, was a merchant of extensive connections in Liverpool. Her mother, Miss Wagner, was descended from an ancient Venetian family, and it was to her Italian affinity that she frequently ascribed that romantic temperament which manifested itself in her infancy, and tinged the whole current of her after life. As a child she showed extraordinary quickness and readiness, qualities which were carefully watched over and fostered by her mother. She soon gave evidences of talent, and at the early age of seven years her first composition was confided to the inspection of that beloved parent. As a child her personal charms were most striking and attractive, her features being fine, her complexion brilliantly fair, and her hair long, curling, and golden. With such combined charms of body and mind, we can scarcely be surprised at learning that she was almost the idol of her family, and an object of unbounded admiration to all who knew her.

In very early childhood embarrassments in her father's affairs caused the removal of the family to Denbighshire, in North Wales. Her home was an old and spacious mansion close to the seashore, and shut in by rocky hills. Her residence here no doubt tinged her mind with that love of the wild and the sublime which every now and then manifested itself in her compositions. Her delight was to wander on the shore with one of her favourite authors in her hand, and enjoy at once the beauties of the scene around her, and the

"Rapt musings of the poet's mind."

Before she had reached her fourteenth year she appeared in print as an authoress; her poems were criticised unkindly, which had such an effect upon her sensitive mind that she took to her bed, and was several days before she at all recovered her composure. This criticism, however, painful as it was, was eminently useful, as it led to more care and correctness. This was very apparent in her next volume, which appeared four years afterwards, and was entitled "Domestic Affections." A lofty and chivalrous tone, far above the usual feeling of a girl of eighteen, pervaded many of the poems then published: this has been ascribed, and probably with justice, to the circumstance that a brother was then engaged in the long but glorious war on the "blood-red fields of Spain."

The year of her second publication was also the year of her marriage with Captain Hemans. This

union was terminated at the end of the sixth year by mutual consent. The health of the husband, which required a warmer climate, was the ostensible reason; but the real cause must be sought for in a want of congeniality of taste and feeling. The flame of love had burnt itself out for want of nourishment. After this separation Mrs. Hemans, with her children, lived near St. Asaph, where her mother and sister then resided. To relieve her mind from dwelling too much upon the painful position in which she was placed, she occupied herself in the education of her children, and in the acquisition of several of the modern languages. In the course of time translations appeared from the German, Spanish, and Portuguese; while, in 1819, "The Edinburgh Magazine" was enriched by a series of papers from her pen on the subject of foreign literature.

During the four succeeding years her pen was constantly employed; her name was brought into general notice, and praise and renown accompanied her. Byron and Shelly praised her, Heber and Milman became her friends, while the eminent of her own sex, Baillie, Mitford, Howitt, and Jewsbury, esteemed and loved her. Her poem of "Wallace" gained a private prize, while her "Dartmoor" obtained a public one given by the Royal Society. In 1823 she ventured upon the drama; but her play, "The Vespers of Palermo," though admired by Milman and Sir Walter Scott, and abounding in beautifully poetic passages, was deficient in that stirring interest which is necessary for the success of a piece upon the stage.

For nearly ten years she remained a secluded sojourner in Wales, known to the world by her writings, to her friends only by correspondence; but in 1828, on the occasion of her mother's death, she removed to the village of Wavertree, three miles distant from Liverpool. Few women ever made her entrance into society with such a name and fame as our poetess did. Her personal appearance and her manners were well calculated to confirm the impression made by her writings. The admiration of her was unbounded. Sonnets and verses innumerable in every kind of metre were literally showered upon her from her admirers in every corner of her native land; and America was not a whit behind in enthusiastic admiration of her muse. Dr. Channing was among the most regular and esteemed of her correspondents; and many other distinguished men of the same country paid her the tribute of their applause. Her poetry may be divided into two kinds, the one which sung of high and chivalrous deeds and feelings, and the other which spoke in sweetest accents of love, and the holy ties of domestic duty. These themes, sometimes apart, and sometimes blended,

were those on which the poetess most loved to dwell and dilate. A feminine delicacy, a gracefulness of thought and expression, with a rich abundance of imagery, and a never-failing harmony of versification are the characteristic marks of Mrs. Hemans' style. It has been said, and perhaps with some degree of justice, that her tone was ever sad, but the sadness was of a kind which led the thoughts towards hope and joy. In conversation and correspondence she often exhibited a fund of playful humour which did not appear in her poetry.

In the summer of 1829 Mrs. Hemans paid a visit to Scotland. Her first residence was at the house of her accomplished friend and correspondent, Colonel Hamilton, the author of "Cyril Thornton." She now also became personally acquainted with a more eminent admirer, Sir Walter Scott, with whom she stayed a short time at Abbotsford, and from which place many most interesting letters were sent to her friends. The manly and modest character of Sir Walter had peculiar charms for her. "Never," said she, "did I hear him make any allusion to his own fame, except on one occasion when we visited Newark Tower, and, on seeing two tourists make a hasty retreat on our approach, he said, smiling, 'Ah, Mrs. Hemans, they little know what two lions they are running away from!'"

The rich baronial look of Abbotsford, its sculptures, and its antique treasures, delighted the poetess; and her chivalric sympathies revelled amid the swords and armours of the old minstrel, of whom she said, "The whole expression of his benevolent countenance changes if he has but to speak of the dirk and the claymore; you see the border spirit flashing from his grey eyes, and, sometimes in repeating a verse of warlike minstrelsy, he will spring up as if he caught the sound of a distant gathering cry."

Mrs. Hemans resided some months at Edinburgh after visiting Abbotsford, and was most flatteringly entertained by the literary and social circles of that city. She then returned to Wavertree, and published, in 1830, her "Songs of the Affections," most of which had previously appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine." In the same summer she visited the lakes in the north of England, and passed a few days with Mr. Wordsworth at Rydalmount. "You will be pleased," she writes to a friend, "to hear that the more I see of Mr. Wordsworth the more I admire, and, I may almost say, love him. It is delightful to see a life in such perfect harmony with all that his writings express, 'true to the kindred points of heaven and home.'"

From the lakes Mrs. Hemans was again induced, in the autumn of 1830, to proceed to Scotland, where she resided chiefly at her friend Sir Robert Liston's seat, Lilburn Tower. During this visit she formed a friendship which led her to Dublin before returning to England. On her return she made preparations for taking up her residence permanently in the Irish capital. Her own health had lately become very precarious from an affection of the heart, and this was one motive for the step in question. The views which she formed for her boys was another reason. In the spring of 1831 she finally left England. In Ireland Mrs. Hemans mingled little in society, excepting with a few intimate personal friends, of whom the Archbishop of Dublin was one of the kindest and most attentive. Her bodily health became gradually more and more feeble, though her mind continued unabated in energy and activity. In 1833 and 1834 she prepared for the press and published "Hymns for Childhood," "National Lyrics, and Songs for Music," and "Scenes and Hymns of Life," in some of which a grander and loftier tone may be found than in any other of her writings. In the beginning of 1835 she became so weak as to excite the deepest fears of her friends; all attempts to give strength to her sinking powers were vain; her malady rapidly increased, and on the 16th of May her spirit passed away from earth without a sigh or a struggle.

## ZENOBIA.

The fetters circling round her  
Were cast in purest gold—  
The chain that clasped her shining neck  
A slave was near to hold.  
As she onward, shrinking, strode,  
Where crowds her passage hem,  
Breathless, and fainting with the weight  
Of many a jewelled gem.

And following closely after  
That noble lady-queen,  
The chariot of the conqueror  
In glistening pomp was seen;  
And the foremost stags nigh touched her,  
As they curved their antlers down,  
O'er her dark floating tresses,  
And o'er her princely crown.

Dublin University Magazine.







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Garden.—The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public in general, that the season will commence on TUESDAY, March 7, 1849. The SUBSCRIPTION will consist of FORTY-SIX NIGHTS, commencing Tuesday, March 7, and terminating Saturday, August 19. The following are the Terms for the Season:—

| BOXES.              |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Pit Tier .. .. .    | 200 Guineas |
| Grand Tier .. .. .  | 250 "       |
| First Tier .. .. .  | 200 "       |
| Second Tier .. .. . | 150 "       |
| Third Tier .. .. .  | 100 "       |
| Fourth Tier .. .. . | 75 "        |

| STALLS.                               |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Pit .. .. .                           | 35 Pounds.   |
| Box Stalls .. .. .                    | 25 "         |
| Admission to the Pit, nightly .. .. . | 8 Shillings. |

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that they have succeeded in effecting a very great improvement in those portions of the Theatre called last season the Amphitheatres; the lower compartment has now been converted into Box Stalls, and the two upper into one extensive Amphitheatre, capable of accommodating upwards of 600 persons.

Admission to the Amphitheatre, nightly .. .. . 2s. 6d.

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Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office (corner of Bow-street and Hart-street); and at the principal libraries and music-sellers.

The Box-office is now open from Eleven to Five o'clock.

### ASTLEY'S Royal Amphitheatre.

Triumphant Success of the New Gorgeous Spectacle.—On Monday, March 6, will be repeated the new Magnificent Equestrian Fairy Spectacle, THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS; or, a Fairy Tale of Ancient Granada, with all its splendid and costly scenery, costumes, and appointments. Ismael-Ben-Iolad, Mr. William West, under whose exclusive direction the spectacle has been produced. Followed by a brilliant routine of Scenes in the Arena by the British and Foreign Artists; concluding with the Musical Equestrian Farce, THE TURNPIKE GATE.

Box-office open from 11 to 5. Stage Manager, Mr. William West.

### WEIPPERT'S Soirees Dansantes, Prin-

cess's Concert Rooms, Monday, March 6, and every Monday. A subscriber of two guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres. Commence at eleven, conclude at three. Tickets and Programmes at 21, Soho-square.

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tino's celebrated ALTARPIECE, the magnificent RUBENS, Domenichino, Titian, and other Pictures and Sketches, from the Collection of a Gentleman.

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Shortly will be published,

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Cutaneous Affections arising from Functional Derangement of the Digestive Organs, degenerated State of the Blood, or other causes. By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., Member of the Royal London College of Surgeons, late Assistant-Surgeon to the Hon. E. I. C. S., Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square. With numerous cases, showing the author's successful treatment of Cutaneous Diseases of the most inveterate character, and suggesting treatment whereby many distressing and disfiguring blemishes of the skin may be removed, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated. Dr. Innis may be consulted daily until Two o'clock, at his residence, 33, Fitzroy-square.

### ELDRED'S Art Exposition, 168, New

Bond-street.—"Mr. Eldred's establishment is worth a visit from those who take interest in the advancement of Art; and we congratulate him, though his present collection is limited, upon having originated an idea quite in the direction of public taste at this time, in his determination to bring together such specimens in all departments of Fine Art as may form a sort of exponent of the existing condition of Art, at least in its more promising aspects."—Jerrold's Newspaper, Feb. 26, 1848.

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

[THREEPENCE.]



PORTRAIT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.



## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.



THE extraordinary and exciting events which have taken place in France during the last ten days have produced more intense anxiety than was experienced even in the revolution of 1830. We, therefore present to our readers a connected series of the occurrences of the several

days, as best showing the gradual progress of the disturbances from the commencement to their final subsidence by the appointment of a Provisional Government. The whole arose from a reform dinner which was about to take place in a field near the Champs

Elysées. To this the Government intended to offer no further impediment than to place a peace officer at the entrance, who, having objected to the meeting, was to withdraw, in order that Ministers might bring the legality or illegality of such meetings before the law courts. Upon this the managing committee of the Opposition issued a new programme. By this the deputies were to assemble in the Place de la Madeleine between eleven and twelve o'clock, and the other guests in the Place de la Concorde, and thence go in procession to the place appointed. Ten thousand National Guards in uniform, but unarmed, were to line the route in double file to the Arc de Triomphe, which terminates the avenue of the Champs Elysées. It was also announced that only one toast was to be given, "Reform and the right of meeting," introduced by a short address from M. Odillon Barrot. The meeting was then to dissolve, and the National Guards lining the route were to disperse. On Sunday the guests amounted to 2000, including eleven peers and 100 deputies, magistrates, members of Councils-General, and provincial deputations from the Schools of Law and Medicine, Colleges, &c. &c.

On Monday evening, however, great excitement was produced throughout Paris by the announcement in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government had resolved on prohibiting the banquet by military force, and by a proclamation by the Prefect of Police prohibiting all assemblies, placarded throughout the capital.

The proclamation by the Government, of which the following are the principal passages, was posted up in different parts of Paris:—

"Parisians,—The Government had interdicted the banquet of the 12th arrondissement. It was within its right in doing this, being authorized by the letter and spirit of the law. Nevertheless, in consequence of the discussion which took place in the Chamber on this subject, thinking that the Opposition was acting with good faith, it resolved to afford it an opportunity for submitting the question of the legality of banquets to the appreciation of the tribunals and the High Court of Cassation. To do this it had resolved to authorize for to-morrow the entrance into the banquet-room, hoping that the persons present at the manifestation would have the wisdom to retire at the first summons. But, after the manifest published this morning, calling the public to a manifestation convoking the National Guards, and assigning them a place ranked by the legions, and ranging them in line, a Government is raised in opposition to the real Government, usurps the public power, and openly violates the charter. These are acts which the Government cannot tolerate. In consequence, the banquet of the 12th arrondissement will not take place. Parisians! remain deaf to every excitement to disorder. Do not, by tumultuous assemblages, afford grounds for a repression which the Government would deplore."

The proclamation of the Prefect of Police also appeared on the same evening:—

"Inhabitants of Paris,—A disquietude injurious to labour and business has reigned for some time in the public mind. This arises from manifestations in preparation. The Government, from motives of public order but too well justified, and exercising the right invested in it by the laws, and which has been constantly brought into use without dispute, has interdicted the banquet of the 12th arrondissement. Nevertheless, as it has declared in the Chamber of Deputies, as this question was of a nature to admit of a judicial solution, instead of opposing by force the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the contravention to be established by permitting the guests to enter the banquet-room, hoping that they would have the prudence to retire at the first summons, in order not to convert a simple contravention into an

act of rebellion. This was the only means of bringing the question before the Supreme Court of Cassation. The Government persists in this determination, but the manifesto published this morning by the journals of the Opposition announces another object and other intentions; it sets up a Government against the true Government of the country, that which is instituted by the charter, and which rests upon the majority of the Chambers; it calls for a public manifestation which is dangerous to the peace of the city; it convokes, in violation of the law of 1831, the National Guards, whom it arranges beforehand in regular line by number of legion, with the officers at their head. Here no doubt is longer possible. The clearest and best-established laws are violated. The Government will cause them to be respected; they are the foundation and the guarantee of public order. I invite all good citizens to conform to these laws, and not join in any assemblage, for fear it may give rise to disturbances that may be regretted. I make this appeal to their patriotism and their right reason, in the name of our institutions, of public peace, and the dearest interests of the city.—Paris, this 21st of February.

"G. DELESSERT, Peer of France,  
Prefect of Police."

The orders against the holding of the banquet and the assemblage of persons for the procession followed.

The order of the day to the National Guards of the Seine was published on Monday by the Commander-in-Chief, General Jacqueminot:—

"So long as the manifestation which is preparing made no direct appeal to your co-operation and support, I abstained from reminding you in what limits the law has fixed your rights and your duties; for you have never ceased, during a period of seventeen years, proving that you knew them well, and that you never failed in them. Now that an attempt is made to mislead you, even in the name of legality, the maintenance of which is confided to your devotedness and patriotism, and that men who are strangers to you are convoking you, and calling upon you to usurp the rights of your chiefs, I must protest aloud against this insult, and it is in the name of the law itself that I address you. (The general here quotes the articles of the law, and also article 93 of the law, which declares that all chiefs of corps acting without a requisition of the proper authorities shall be tried by the tribunals, and punished conformably with articles 231 and 258 of the Penal Code.) You see that the law is too clear and too precise for it to be possible for you to be deceived by an interpretation the falsehood of which is evident to your good sense. Few among you, without doubt, are disposed to allow yourselves to be led to a culpable step; but I wish to spare them the error and regret of showing their small number among the 85,000 National Guards of which your legions are composed. It is, then, in the name of the law that I conjure you not to disappoint the confidence of the country, which has confided to you the defence of the constitutional royalty and legal order. You will not refuse to listen to the voice of your commander-in-chief, who has never deceived you. I rely on your prudence and patriotism, as you may always rely upon my probity and devotedness."

During Monday night (February 21) military waggons and artillery caissons rolled constantly from Vincennes to the barracks in Paris, and Tuesday's papers state that the garrison had been increased to 100,000 men, and that orders had been given to take military occupation of all points of the capital on which the people might assemble.

On Tuesday morning the population of Paris was very early astir, and large meetings were held in various parts of the city previously to general assemblies in places already determined upon. The shops were open as usual, though little business was expected; and great uneasiness was felt at the prospect of the approaching agitation. About nine o'clock the crowd, which consisted principally of people *en blouse*, began to pour into the Place de la Madeleine; they arrived in two vast streams, one by the quays, the other by the Boulevards. The mob took entire possession of the Rue Royale and the whole Boulevard down to the Chaussée d'Antin. About the same time a large body of students, with a number of the inhabitants of the twelfth arrondissement, who were to have taken a part in the banquet, collected together in the Quartier Latin. The Faubourg St. Germain and the whole of the north-east of Paris were perfectly undisturbed. The palace of the Tuileries was quiet, the courtyard and gardens open as usual; the 7th Legion were on guard.

About half-past ten, matters began to have a more serious appearance. Four National Guards in uniform paced the Boulevards, the Rue de la Paix, the Place Vendôme, and the streets adjacent, followed by about 1000 or 1200 of the young men of the city, singing the "Marseillaise" and the song of the Girondins, "Mourir pour la Patrie." Another portion of the mob traversed the same neighbourhood, with a large parti-coloured handkerchief by way of a banner at their head.

The Hotel of Foreign Affairs, the residence of M. Guizot, was very soon an object of attack; it was protected by a strong military force, half a troop of Municipal Guards *à cheval* patrolling in front of it. Along the wall of the garden on the

Boulevard was a body of soldiers of the line (the 21st Regiment), who would not allow the passers to walk on the foot-pavement. At the great entrance was a body of Municipal Guards *à pied*. Several stones were thrown at the windows; two panes of glass were broken. A mock window was curiously enough the object of the principal attack. The cries were deafening; "La tête du Guizot!" "A bas Guizot, l'homme de Gand!" were the general exclamations. As the crowds refused to depart, and greater violence being anticipated, a charge was made by a body of the horse Municipal Guard, and several wounds were inflicted. The crowd took shelter in the Place de la Revolution, which, together with the lower part of the Champs Elysées, was soon completely thronged. "I was much struck," writes an eyewitness, "with the, in most respects, perfectly similar appearance of that quarter to-day and at the same hour of the 27th of July, 1830. The same species of attack on the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères (then inhabited by Prince Polignac)—the same measures of repression—the same expression of hatred towards the Minister on the part of the people—the same air of severity on the countenances of the gendarmes. Near to the gate occurred an incident precisely of a kind that was witnessed on nearly the same spot on a former occasion. A horse soldier ordered a man to move on, telling him that if he did not he would cut him down. The man, folding his arms, and looking sternly at the soldier, replied, 'Would you, coward?' The trooper rode off."

In the neighbourhood of the Madeleine the crowd was immense; they were repeatedly ordered to disperse themselves, but paid no heed to the command, but answered with cries of "Vive la Réforme!" "Vive la Ligne!" and then bursting into the "Chœur des Girondins," "Mourir pour la Patrie!"

In the Place de la Concorde matters were a strange appearance. It had been filled with people as on the days of the fêtes. The Municipal Guards of the post at the corner near the Turkish embassy sallied out and attempted to drive the crowd before them, but, instead of succeeding, were obliged to retreat into their fortified guardhouse to avoid being disarmed, for not only did the people not give way, but absolutely pressed upon them. The soldiers had scarcely secured themselves within when the people ran off in their turn, fearing that they would be fired upon.

At about eleven o'clock a number of students, in marching order, crossed the river, and visited the offices of the *National*, the *Réforme*, and other journals of the extreme opposition. Towards noon the gates of the Tuileries and of the courtyard of the palace were closed. The Place de la Concorde and the Place de la Madeleine seemed to be the central points toward which the crowd flocked unceasingly.

Throughout the streets aides-de-camps, orderly officers, and special messengers were galloping about; and cries of "Aux armes" resounded through the crowd.

In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and Rue St. Martin the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving-stones, seizing carts and omnibuses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the Municipal Guards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. Several were wounded, but not seriously.

Several shops were pillaged, among others that of a gunsmith in the Rue St. Honoré. In the course of the afternoon the mob broke into the shop of an armourer on the Quai de la Mégisserie and pillaged it. Another armourer's shop was broken open in the Rue de la Ville-Evêque, but the arms had been concealed, and the mob obtained nothing. An attack was also made upon the shop of M. Le Page, the armourer in Rue de Richelieu. At this point the mob was very dense and violent, and, but for the arrival of a squadron of cuirassiers, serious consequences would have ensued. At eleven o'clock several arrests were made, and the prisoners having been lodged in the Rue de Faubourg, their companions made an attempt to release them. This led to a struggle, in the course of which one of the Municipal Guards was killed; a young man was also killed. Eventually the Municipal Guards succeeded in dispersing the people, and detaining their prisoners.

At the corner of the Rue St. Florentin a cart was upset by the people, and the pavement was dug up, with which they commenced to form a regular barricade; but they were obliged to desist by a body of troops of the line, who remained in occupation of the spot. A similar attempt was made (with two overthrown omnibuses) at the corner of the Rue Marché St. Honoré, but there also the troops arrived and prevented it. Further on a waggon, laden with pebbles, was upset; its contents were discharged at the shop of



a gunsmith who had closed it against them. Half a company of soldiers remain stationed there.

In the Faubourg St. Honoré the pavement of the new street, the Rue de Joinville, was dug up, and there also a regular barricade was thrown up, but was abandoned when the constructors of it found there was no opposition to them. From there they proceeded to the Avenue des Champs Elysées, where they destroyed the superb metal lamp-posts with which it is adorned. They were about to smash the Jardin d'Hiver, when a body of chasseurs arrived *au grand galop*, and they took to their heels.

At the Place de Châtelet a formidable barricade was also formed, and a gunsmith's shop in the adjoining street (La Mégisserie) was plundered.

All the avenues leading to the Chamber of Deputies were occupied by horse and foot Municipal Guards and troops of the line. A squadron of dragoons was stationed in front of the edifice along the quay, whilst another kept constantly moving to clear the bridge of La Concorde. In advance of the bridge, on the side of the Place de la Revolution, was a numerous body of horse chasseurs employed in dispersing a multitude of about 5000 or 6000 individuals, who quietly retired before them, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "Vive la Réforme! à bas Guizot, l'Homme de Gand!" The passage through the adjoining streets and the Place de Bourgogne was intercepted by troops of the line, and none but deputies and persons provided with tickets were permitted to enter the Chamber. General Perrault was on horseback in the court, ready to take the command of the troops, and a commissary of police was stationed at the foot of the bridge to address the legal summonses to the people.

A carriage, in which was a ministerial deputy on his way to the Chamber, was stopped by the people. They made him alight, and then shook and abused him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different process was adopted towards it, was said, M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National*, whom they cheered and all but chaired.

The opposition deputies, as they arrived at the Chamber, were loudly cheered. At one o'clock nearly the whole of the deputies were assembled on the balcony that faces the Pont-Royal, to be enabled to know more accurately how matters proceeded.

The Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few deputies were in attendance: the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour: he looked pale, but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris, in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench.

The Chamber then resumed the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of Bordeaux.

At three o'clock M. Odillon Barrot entered the hall, accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier, de Hau-ranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Pages, &c. Their appearance produced some sensation. Shortly afterwards M. de Hau-ranne went up to the President and handed him a paper, supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of Ministers.

This paper having been communicated by the President to M. Guizot, the latter, after perusing it, laughed immoderately. MM. Thiers, Dupin, Lamartine, Billault, Crémieux, and the Ministers of the Interior and Justice next made their appearance, but the discussion on the Bank Bill continued until five o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred.

#### IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTERS.

When the discussion terminated, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune and deposited on the table the following formal act of impeachment against Ministers, signed by the deputies of the Opposition to the number of 53.

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty—

"1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and interests of France.

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative Government.

"4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

"5. Of having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the

exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the law, and by former precedents.

"7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

[Here follow the signatures—M. Odillon Barrot at the head.]

M. Genoude submitted, in his own name, a proposition of accusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms:—

"Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Council and his colleagues."

The President raised the sitting without reading it, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the bureau on Thursday.—The House then adjourned.

Towards evening the aspect of affairs was such that Government determined on causing the *rappel* to be beaten. The drummers passed along the Boulevard des Italiens, preceded and followed by two sections of armed National Guards, and accompanied by some hundred young fellows in blouses, armed with long sticks, and shouting "Vive la Réforme," and singing the "Marseillaise," the "Parisienne," and "Mourir pour la Patrie."

The markets, the Place de la Concorde, the Place du Carrousel, the Boulevards, the Rue St. Honoré, and an immense number of other streets and places were occupied by the troops—in fact, the whole of Paris was occupied as if civil war had been everywhere raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night.

Hitherto not much blood had been shed, but the most intense anxiety was felt for the morrow. Large meetings were held, at which the operations for Wednesday were decided upon. Neither the King nor the Ministers were much alarmed.

The following declaration was signed in the 4th Legion of the National Guard:—

"We, the undersigned, all belonging to the National Guard, declare that, in the midst of the troubles of the capital, the summons to assemble having been beaten, we, the protectors of order, shall proceed wherever we may be ordered to go to prevent or arrest the effusion of blood; but at the same time, being protectors of liberty, we declare that our object is not in any way to approve of the Ministerial policy, either at home or abroad, or to lend any support to a Ministry which, on the contrary, we blame with all the energy of good citizens. We do not deliberate under arms—we merely state our way of thinking before we go to our post."

About eight o'clock an immense crowd proceeded to the residence of M. Odillon Barrot, and entered the courtyard of his house, and many of them his apartment, in the most peaceable manner. A deputation advanced towards M. Odillon Barrot, who was at the time in company with many of his colleagues. M. O. Barrot addressed the deputation as follows:—

"My Friends,—I think I see your fathers of July, 1830; it is a display of the same courage—the same generosity. (Unanimous cheering.) And to be, like them, worthy of liberty, be calm in triumph; that is the character which is suitable to the cause of right and liberty."

Loud cries of "Long live Odillon Barrot" were then raised. M. Garnier Pages added a few energetic words to persuade the crowd to retire peaceably. The shouts recommenced with increased strength, and were taken up by the people in the Rue de la Ferme des Mathurins.

The following were the words spoken by M. Crémieux to the National Guards on the Pont de la Concorde:—

"Dear Citizens,—When a numerous deputation of the fourth arrondissement did me the honour of asking advice as to the conduct which the National Guards ought to adopt, I said to them:—Protection of public order and liberty, go in a crowd, and without muskets, to every point, and put an end to the effusion of the blood of your brothers, citizens, or soldiers, for the soldiers are the brothers of the people. (Loud applause.) You were apprehensive that your presence might seem an acquiescence in the odious and brutal conduct of the Ministry. I counselled you to address to the Chambers written petitions with your signatures as citizens, not as National Guards. These petitions I have come to receive, with my friend M. Marie, your good and loyal deputy—(cheers for M. Marie)—and M. Beaumont (de la Somme), whose patriotism is known to you. (Hear.) We are now going to present them. (A voice here said, 'Say that they were not agreed to under arms.') Yes, I shall say so. And now go where collisions arise, and restore order and peace. The Ministry is struck with death."

Long acclamations here arose, after which the National Guard withdrew quietly.

On Wednesday morning the National Guards of the second legion assembled in front of the Opera

House, and formed in two lines across the Rue Lepelletier—one division at each extremity of the theatre. In the centre were the officers; outside, the people frantic with joy. On asking a National Guard what had happened, "We have declared for reform," said he, "that is, some of us differ about reform, but we are agreed about Guizot!" The people threw up their hats, crying "Vive la Réforme!" "Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vivent les vrais Défenseurs de la Patrie!" and then winding up with the "Marseillaise," in which the National Guards joined. An hour afterwards the National Guards proceeded, with their *sapeurs* at their head, in full uniform to the Tuileries to declare their sentiments. They returned about one o'clock, and occupied the Rue Lepelletier again. A platoon closed the street on the Boulevard. "Vive la Garde Nationale!" was the now constant cry of the crowd. This was the second demonstration of the National Guard in favour of the people. Shortly afterwards a squadron of cuirassiers, supported by half a squadron of chasseurs à cheval, arrived. The chef d'escadron gave orders to draw swords. The ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people redoubled, although not a man of them was armed. The squadron made a half movement on the Rue Lepelletier, when the officer in command of the National Guards drew his sword, advanced, and saluted him. A few words were exchanged. They separated. The one placed himself at the head of his soldiers, and gave the word to wheel and "forward," and they resumed their march accompanied by cheers and clapping of hands from the multitude. The officer of National Guards returned very quietly to his post and sheathed his sword.

The words exchanged between the officers were these—"Who are these men?" "They are the people." "And those in uniform?" "They are the second legion of the National Guard of Paris." "The people must disperse." "They will not." "I shall use force." "Sir, the National Guard sympathize with the people, the people who demand reform." "They must disperse." "They will not." "I must use force." "Sir, we the National Guards, sympathize in the desire for reform, and will defend them."

Soon after this event a column of cavalry and infantry, Municipal Guards à cheval, cuirassiers, and Municipal Guards à pied, and infantry of the line, arrived by the Boulevard at the end of the Rue Lepelletier. They made a move like the others, as if to wheel into that street; but the attitude of the National Guard made them pause, and immediately the word was given to continue their march, the people rending the air with cries of "Vive la Réforme!" "Vive la Garde Nationale!" and "Vive la Ligne!" Again a precisely similar occurrence took place; but this time it ended with the absolute retreat of the troops, for they turned round and retired up the Boulevard. The initiative, however, of the movement appears to have been taken by the 3rd Legion of the National Guard, who, at the *marie* of the 3rd arrondissement—Place des Petits Pères—declared for reform this morning. The Municipal Guards, whose barracks adjoin the church of the Petits Pères, were ordered to disarm them, and advanced with charged bayonets on them; but the movement was imitated by the National Guards, the bayonets crossed, blood was about to flow, when the colonel of the National Guards, M. Textorix (a stockbroker, we believe,) cried out, "Hold, soldiers! These are the people; respect the people." The effect was electric. The Municipal Guards raised their bayonets, shouldered arms, and marched off.

This incident had a powerful influence on the rest of the National Guards of that legion. They almost to a man joined their comrades, and attained the number of 3000 by one o'clock.

About nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the people assembled in considerable numbers in the quarters St. Denis and St. Martin, and at ten o'clock they had succeeded in erecting barricades at the Porte St. Denis, in the Rue de Cléry, the Rue Neuve St. Eustache, the Rue de Cadran, and the Rue du Petit-Carreau. A fusillade took place at some of these barricades between the populace and the Municipal Guards. Two young men were killed, and a Municipal Guard was disarmed. Several Municipal Guards were pursued to the Place du Caire by young men armed with sticks. The guards fired, and wounded several persons. A woman, the relative of a tradesman, was, we understand, killed on the spot. According to the *Patrie*, the officer of a platoon of the National Guard, who was on the place, was so indignant that he cried "To arms!" whereupon the Municipal Guard beat a retreat.

At the Porte St. Denis the troops charged the people; and the barricade in the Rue Cadran, at the entrance to the Rue Montmartre, was attacked by the Municipal Guard, who fired on the mob,





THE DEPARTURE OF THE KING

whereby a child was killed, and two workmen and three women were, it is said, seriously wounded.

At eleven o'clock the crowd was dense in the vicinity of the Porte St. Martin, and there were cries of "Down with Guizot!" "Long live Reform!" A detachment of troops fired on the mob, compelling it to retreat.

At twelve o'clock all the quarter of the markets was fully occupied. There was a battalion of the 21st Regiment on the Marche des Innocens, besides detachments of the Municipal Guard, horse and foot, and two detachments of Cuirassiers. Two pieces of cannon were on the spot, one of which was directed towards the Rue Montmartre, the other towards Rue de la Farrennerie. They were ready to be employed at a moment's notice. The fish market was occupied by a battalion of the 1st Regiment.

On the Place du Carrousel the Horse Municipal Guards charged the groups who were assembled there; but the people, after dispersing on one spot, immediately reassembled on another.

At the barricade in the Rue de Cléry, which was half destroyed, the Municipal Guard fired, and several persons were wounded.

On the Boulevards, in the Rue St. Denis, the Rue St. Martin, the Rue Montmartre, the Rue St. Honoré, and, in fact, all the principal streets, the crowds were very dense. On the Boulevards, especially near the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin, there was a large assemblage of military, in Infantry, Dragoons, Light Dragoons, and Municipal Guards, both horse and foot. In the Rue St. Martin frequent charges were executed.

An attempt to erect barricades in the Rue St. Antoine was prevented, as were also other attempts at the Rues St. Laurent and St. Lazare.

In the Rue de la Cité and the Rue de la Constance the troops had to disperse the mob. On the Place du Chatelet and the Pont au Change a fusillade was kept up for some time. In the Rue des Filles du Calvaire barricades were established, but were destroyed by the troops. Barricades which were constructed in the Rue du Temple were

destroyed by the troops about four o'clock. A chef de bataillon was, it is said, killed.

The Place des Victoires and the Place du Carrousel were occupied by strong detachments, both of dragoons and infantry. The *Patrie* relates that, in passing along the former, the pickets of the National Guard cried "Down with Guizot! Long live Reform!" They proceeded to the Place des Petits Pères, and thence to the Rue Montmartre. They were followed by an immense crowd, who alternately chanted the "Marseillaise," and cried "Vive le Garde Nationale!" At about the same time charges were made on the assembled people in the Place St. Andre des Arts, the Place de l'Ecole de Medecine, and in all the adjoining streets as far as the Place Maubert. Pickets of troops of the line, National and Municipal Guards, were stationed at almost all the corners of the streets.

In the morning a post of the Municipal Guard, in the Rue Mauconseil, was carried by the people. Soon after the Municipal Guards succeeded in retaking it; but the people subsequently attacked it with renewed ardour, and succeeded in again getting possession of it.

During the whole of the day a large crowd was assembled in the vicinity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They cried incessantly "Down with Guizot!" "Long live Reform!"

A strong force of the National Guard occupied the arcades and Rue de Rivoli during the day. A large crowd was assembled there, and it amused itself in shouting "Long live the National Guard!"

In the course of the afternoon the mob attacked a body of the Municipal Guard which was stationed under a gateway in a street in the Marais, and a small number of National Guards having come up assisted, it was asserted, in disarming them.

About four o'clock the intelligence that the Ministry had given in its resignation began to be generally known. It was received with every demonstration of satisfaction. Even a large crowd

of well-dressed persons on the Boulevards testified their joy by shouting "Vive la Réforme!"

At about five o'clock the mob made an attack on the guard-house on the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, where some prisoners were confined. It succeeded in disarming the soldiers who occupied the post, and in releasing the prisoners. All the windows of the guard-house were smashed. The National Guard also released some prisoners who were confined in the Mairie of the 3rd arrondissement.

Between five and six o'clock about fifty Municipal Guards, who were shut in a courtyard of a house in the Rue Bourg l'Abbé, were forced to lay down their arms. The National Guard negotiated between the people and the Municipal Guard for the disarming, and when it was effected the former took the latter under their protection. The exasperation of the crowd against the Municipal Guard was most intense, owing to the severity with which that body had acted in different quarters; and when they issued from the courtyard a strong force was required to protect them. The people then demanded that they should be made to take off their schakos, and that they were obliged to do. They were then led along a number of streets headed by a detachment of cuirassiers, and surrounded by the National Guard, the troops of the line forming a passage for them to pass. On arriving at the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, a clever cavalry movement prevented the crowd from entering, and the Municipal Guard were thereby enabled to escape into the Place. They then warmly expressed their thanks to their deliverers.

At nine o'clock the Quartier Transnonain and part of the Rue St. Martin were filled with barricades, which were guarded in military fashion by the people. The inhabitants were politely conducted to their residences. Fires were lighted for the bivouac. In the Rue Rambuteau the people carrying torches knocked at the doors, until some one answered. They then cried, "Have you arms?" "Yes." "Then give them." When the arms were given, the people wrote on the doors, "On a donne des armes!"





PORTRAITS OF THE COUNT DE PARIS AND LA DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS.

After passing the soldiers, the crowd raised a terrific shout of "Down with Guizot!" After which, having formed themselves into something like order, they struck up the eternal "Mourir pour la patrie!" and continued to bawl it until they reached the church of the Madeleine. There a large detachment of the National Guard was stationed. The commandant, on seeing the mob, went to the leaders, recommending them to extinguish their torches, and to be orderly. The torch-bearers immediately complied with the request, and a thousand voices shouted "Long live the National Guard!" The mob then cried, "To Duchatel!" and went along the Rue Royale with apparently the intention of paying a visit to the Minister of the Interior.

In the Rue St. Honoré there was also an immense crowd, which also sang as one man, "Mourir pour la patrie!" varied alternately with the "Alions enfans de la patrie!" and "Aux armes, citoyens!" of the "Marseillaise." On ascending the Rue St. Honoré, they fell in with a detachment of the National Guards and of a regiment of the line; whereon a thousand voices cried "Long live the National Guard!—Long live the Line!" and, to wind up, came a fierce shout of "Down with Guizot!"

When the news of the resignation of Ministers had become generally known in Paris, there was a burst of satisfaction which it would be difficult to describe. Large parties of the National Guards paraded the streets, the officers and men shouting

"Vive la Réforme," and the crowd cheering loudly. Bands of 500 to 1500 men and boys went about crying "Vive la Réforme," and singing the "Marseillaise," and on being met by the troops they divided to let them pass, and as soon as they had passed repeated their cries and their songs. Towards half-past six o'clock an illumination was spoken of, and many persons lighted up spontaneously. The illumination of course became more general, when the populace in large numbers went through the streets, calling "Light up." Numerous bands, alone, or following detachments of National Guards, went about shouting "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Réforme!" and singing the "Marseillaise." On many of the points where barricades had been erected, and the people were resisting the troops, they ceased resistance when they heard the news of the resignation of the Ministers, and the troops retired; but on other points the people were less reasonable, and between nine and ten o'clock in the evening a large crowd from one of the faubourgs arrived opposite the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

While uttering the usual cries, they were fired on without any previous notice, and 52 persons fell dead or wounded. A cry of vengeance was immediately uttered by the people, the victims of an abominable ambuscade, and several of them hastened into the neighbouring streets, shouting, "To arms! to arms! We are being assassinated!" Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of

the people slowly advanced. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open car surrounded by torchbearers. The light was strong, and discovered four or five dead bodies partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully arranged in the cart. The torches, casting their glare by turns on the bodies and on the people, added to the violent emotions of the scene. M. Garnier Pages, being at that moment in the office of the *National*, addressed the people. He promised that he would employ his efforts to obtain for the people thus attacked the satisfaction which is required from those impious and atrocious Ministers. The funeral train left the office conducted and lighted in the same manner; they conveyed the bodies to distant quarters.

M. de Courtais, deputy of the Opposition, hastened to the Boulevard de Capucines, to ascertain the causes of this shameful butchery. He informs us that the colonel of the regiment which had caused the firing to take place was in consternation at what had occurred. He thus explained what he called a deplorable imprudence:—At the moment at which the crowd arrived, a bullet from a gun, which went off by accident in the garden of the hotel, broke the leg of the lieutenant-colonel's horse. The officer commanding the detachment believed that it was an attack, and immediately, with a guilty want of reflection, commanded his men to fire. The officer was immediately placed in prison.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—At this hour there was no



actual disturbance in the Rue St. Denis, the Rue St. Martin, and that neighbourhood, and the troops were all withdrawn. But the people were busily engaged in constructing a formidable barricade near the Porte. They had turned up a great part of the foot-pavement, had seized some carts, broken down some iron railing, and, in fact, possessed themselves of almost everything which it was possible to remove. The difficulty of removing some of the stones was considerable, but the mob enlisted their labour with reiterated shouts of "Down with Guizot!" In the Rue Montmartre a barricade was being constructed near the hotel of Baron Delessert, a short distance from the Boulevard. The pavement was there dug up, the railing in front of the hotel was broken down, and several hack cabs were seized. A number of boys amused themselves in smashing the gas-lamps. The guard-house of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle has been abandoned by the troops, and the mob was occupied in pulling everything to pieces in the interior, breaking down the iron railing, &c.

During the whole night the people were busily engaged in erecting barricades in the principal streets, as well as in those smaller ones in which it might appear of importance to prevent the entrance of the military. Barricades existed at an early hour this morning in different parts of the Boulevards, especially near the Porte St. Denis, where there was a very formidable one, and near the Rue Richelieu, where there were two; in the upper end of the Rue Montmartre two, the Faubourg Montmartre, the Rue Geoffrey Maire, the Rue de Provence, the Rue Cadet, the Rue Vivienne two, the Rue Richelieu, the Rue des Deux Ecus, the Rue St. Honoré, the Rue des Vieilles Etuves, the Rue des Fosses St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and in a multitude of other places; in fact it would occupy a column to name all. The barricades were constructed partially of cabs, diligences, carts, boards, or anything else the people could lay their hands on; and these different objects, being piled and fitted together as well as possible, were kept in their places by paving-stones torn from the streets. On the Boulevards a great many trees were cut down, and the bureaux of the men who register the hackney-cabs were dragged into the middle of the roadway. Almost every barricade was guarded by a small number of persons, some of whom were armed with guns, others with clubs, but the great majority were without arms at all. The people at the barricades behaved very civilly to the passengers, allowing them to cross most of the barricades without difficulty; but at some of those which opened on the Boulevards permission to pass was refused. Some of the barricades were of the most formidable description; of immense strength and great height, in some places even ascending to the first floors of houses. There must have been many thousands of these barricades; in some long streets there were ten or twenty, and even in small streets, which possessed strategic importance, there were two, or three, or four.

The *Patrie* announces that as a strong picquet of the National Guard was passing before the Imprimerie Royale, followed by a numerous crowd, shouting "Long live Reform!" "Long live the National Guard!" a detachment of the Municipal Guard fired on them and wounded seven. Great exasperation was produced by this, but it was somewhat calmed down when the mob learned the downfall of the Guizot Ministry.

At about seven o'clock an immense crowd, consisting almost exclusively of persons of the working classes, many of them very young, descended the Boulevards. They were headed by men bearing blazing torches. They sang the favourite song, beginning—

"Mourir pour la patrie,  
"C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie!"

Or it would be more correct to say that they sang only those two lines, for they rarely got beyond them, repeating them over and over again. At intervals, however, they changed the refrain, by shouting with all the force of their lungs, "Down with Guizot!—Down with Guizot!"

On reaching the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they found assembled very strong forces of infantry and dragoons, which occupied the whole width of the Boulevards, with the exception of the pavement near the Rue Basse du Rempart. Some persons expected to see the mob come into collision with the troops, but instead of that the torchbearers filed off on the pavement, shouting, "Vive la Ligne!—Vive la Ligne!" and they were followed by all their large train.

Between three and four o'clock a deputation of about 100 members of the National Guard, composed for the most part of officers of the fourth legion, went towards the Chamber of Deputies. A battalion of the tenth legion, which was in the service of the Chamber, advanced to the middle of the Pont de la Concorde, and declared that they had orders not to permit any deputation to proceed

to the Chambers. At the moment at which this was passing, M. Odillon Barrot and M. Garnier Pages, who were followed by a great number of deputies of the Opposition, joined the deputation. The petition was then remitted to M. Cremieux.

The efforts of the crowd were concentrated between Rue St. Antoine and the Rue Montmartre, and between the Rue Vieille du Temple and the Rue St. Martin, the barricades of which, as has been already stated, were constructed with diligences, cabs, carts, &c., filled with paving-stones. Most were abandoned without resistance, and the crowd assembled in other spots. A barricade in the Rue Vieille du Temple, near the Rues de l'Oseille and de Poitou, was surmounted by a red flag. An officer who commanded a detachment which attacked one of the barricades in that quarter was struck by a ball. A barricade at the entry to the Rue de Perche was destroyed by artillery.

In an attack on the Place du Chatelet, M. de St. Hilaire, chef de bataillon of the 34th Regiment, was killed.

A most important scene, especially in its consequences, has just taken place at the Chambers. A deputation of officers of the National Guard, the most of them belonging to the 4th legion, made their way through the Place de la Concorde, where an immense crowd has now congregated, and across the bridge to the Chamber of Deputies, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Chamber in favour of reform. The battalion of the 10th legion which is on duty at the Chamber of Deputies immediately took up their arms, and went to meet the approaching party with cheers. At the middle of the Pont de la Concorde the two columns met. General Trezel, the Minister of War, who accompanied the battalion of the 10th legion, addressed the advancing party, and remonstrated with them on the unconstitutional nature of their proceedings, and the commander of the 10th declared that he would not allow the petitioners to pass. M. Odillon Barrot and M. Garnier Pages then went forward for the purpose of communicating with the advanced party, but, on some representations being made to them, they thought it wise to retire, and they returned to the Chamber, and the petition was consequently not presented.

M. VAVIN, the deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris, then rose to his place, and, in the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the Minister of the Interior, with respect to the events of which Paris is at the present moment the theatre.

M. Guizot, who had shortly before entered the Chamber, immediately rose and said: I have nothing to say at the present moment to the interpolations of the honourable member. The King has sent for Count Molé, who is empowered to form a Ministry. (Loud cries of "Bravo!" and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy M. Guizot.) He then continued: We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as those I now hear as long as we remain in office, which will be till our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act in everything we do according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what we consider the interests of the country.

After some interruption created by this announcement, M. Odillon Barrot rose, and said: In consequence of the situation of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday (the impeachment). (Loud cries of "Yes, yes!" and "No, no!") I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the point. ("No, no!")

M. DUPONT then rose, and said: The first thing necessary for the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations must not be on the public way. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the Ministry, who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order, and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the provision presented yesterday. (Loud cries of "No, no!")

M. GUIZOT: As long as the Cabinet shall be entrusted with public affairs it will make the law be respected. The Cabinet sees no reason why the Chamber should suspend its labours. The Crown at the present moment is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be respected. As long as the Cabinet is upon these benches, no business need remain suspended.

The President then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odillon Barrot's proposition. About 100 members of the Opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the Conservatives were against it.

The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation.

When M. Guizot was entering the Chamber, before announcing his resignation, the 10th legion of the National Guard on duty saluted him with "A bas Guizot!" "Vive Louis Philippe!" M. Guizot looked annoyed, and passed on without making any remark. A minute afterwards M. Muret (de Bort) came out of the Chamber, and announced that M. Guizot and his colleagues were out of office. The announcement was received with loud cheers, and immediately spread like wildfire. In less than half an hour it was known all over Paris.

The announcement had an instantaneous effect upon the people, and the disturbed districts of Paris were becoming more calm. It was expected that as soon as the resignation of the Ministers was generally known the disturbances would cease.

Count Molé, however, declined the task of forming a new Ministry. The King immediately sent for M. Thiers, and that gentleman at once undertook to submit to his Majesty the list of a new Cabinet, making a proviso, however, that he might be permitted to join with him as one of his colleagues M. Odillon Barrot. To this his Majesty was graciously pleased to accede. In the morning, at a little before eight o'clock, as a number of people were busily employed in erecting a barricade at the end of the Rue Taitbout, close to the Boulevard, they saw a group of gentlemen approaching from the end nearest to the Rue des Trois Frères. Some of the crowd immediately recognised them, and loud cries of "Vive M. Thiers!" "Vive M. O. Barrot!" burst forth. With these gentlemen were M. Duvergier de Hauranne, M. de Rémusat, Prince de la Moscowa, and other members belonging to the opposition. The whole party walked on towards the château, followed by cries of "Vive la Réforme!" "Yes, yes," said M. Thiers, "you shall have it." At another point, in the Rue Grammont, the cry arose of "Empêchez au moins les coups de fusil!" which was also responded to affirmatively by the group of deputies. The whole way from the Boulevards to the Rue St. Honoré was intercepted by immense barricades, some of them considerably higher than a man's stature. At each of these impediments M. Thiers and the other gentlemen were obliged to pass singly, and, as the rumour spread that the hon. gentleman was going to the King, loud cheers continued to greet him.

At about ten o'clock M. Odillon Barrot passed up the Rue Sainte Anne on foot towards the Boulevards, proclaiming General Lamoricière Commandant of the National Guard of Paris, and accompanied by a numerous escort of National Guards and citizens intermingled. On arriving at the corner of the Rue Richelieu, M. O. Barrot gave orders to a troop of dragoons and the 21st regiment of the line to proceed to their barracks. The order was immediately obeyed amidst shouts of "Vive Lamoricière!" "Vive Odillon Barrot!" "Vive le Vingt-unième de ligne!" the soldiers fraternizing with the people. The caissons of the regiment were in an instant broken open, and their contents distributed amongst the crowds.

By eleven o'clock the muster of the National Guards had become very strong, and most of the posts which had been occupied by the infantry of the line were taken possession of by them. A company of the line was seen returning to their barracks in the Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière—many of them were disarmed, having given their muskets when demanded by the people, or rather by mere lads who were in the crowd. Those who were not disarmed had their muskets reversed. Two pieces of cannon and two caissons were seized on the Boulevard des Italiens by a party of the people, mixed with National Guards. The powder was taken out of the caissons and distributed to the people, and the cannon and the caissons were taken to the *mairie* of the second arrondissement.

The following proclamation has been posted at the Bourse:—

"Orders have been given to cease firing everywhere. We have just been charged by the King to form a Ministry.

"The Chamber will be dissolved, and an appeal be made to the country.

"General Lamoricière has been appointed Commandant of the National Guards.

"THIERS,  
"ODILLON BARROT,  
"DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE,  
"LAMORICIERE."

At twelve o'clock M. Odillon Barrot, accompanied by General Lamoricière, repaired from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was formally installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the court. Shortly afterwards the following proclamation was posted up on the gate, amidst universal acclamations:—



"My dear Comrades,—I have been invested by the new Cabinet with the superior command of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine.

"By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph of liberty. You have been, and will ever be, defenders of order. I rely upon you, as you may rely upon me.

"Your comrade,

(Signed) "GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

(Countersigned) "ODILLON BARROT.

"Paris, Feb. 24, 1848."

At two o'clock the following proclamation was posted on the walls of Paris:—

"Citizens of Paris,—The King has abdicated. The crown, bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by its mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honour and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division amongst us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than shedding its blood in so deplorable a collision.

"My beloved fellow-citizens!—From this moment the maintenance of order is entrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris and its heroic National Guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not desert it in this grave emergency.

"ODILLON BARROT."

All the military posts on the left bank of the Seine were disarmed early in the morning, and occupied partly by National Guards and men of the people. At noon a party of armed workmen, headed by the pupils of the Polytechnic School, presented themselves at the barrack of the firemen, in the Rue de Vieux Colombier. The sentinel at first offered resistance, but, when told that they acted in the name of the National Guard, the officers immediately agreed to surrender their arms, which were passed to the people under the gateway. The firemen then appeared at their windows and cried "Vive la Réforme! Down with Guizot!" The people proceeded thence to release the prisoners confined in the military prisons of the Abbaye and Conseils de Guerre, three of whom had been sentenced to be shot. All the bedsteads and furniture were then brought out into the street, formed into a heap, and set on fire. At one moment it was feared that the fire would communicate to the adjoining houses, and the firemen were sent for to extinguish it.

Most of the National Guard had not only refused to fire on the people, but had prevented them from being attacked. They now made common cause with them. The people had by this time become generally armed: some with muskets, some with swords, some with clubs, pistols, pitchforks, pickaxes, and weapons of all kinds. To the shout of "Down with Louis Philippe!" was now added that of "To the Tuileries! to the Tuileries!" and, with one common accord, as if acting in obedience to some admirable, but unknown arrangements, the people and the National Guard proceeded in several columns, and by different streets, to the Boulevards. National Guard and people were mixed indiscriminately together, though some attempt to maintain something like order was made, by their walking four, or five, or six abreast. It was really a remarkable scene to witness these immense masses moving along, roaring at one time, with fierce energy, the spirit-stirring chorus of the "Marseillaise,"—"To arms, citizens! Form your battalions!" and at another the not less inspiring song of the "Girondins," which is now so popular.

On—on, they went—a motley gathering! People of all classes were there, united by one common sentiment—acting on a footing of perfect equality. The sweetly-scented dandy walked arm in arm with the dingy workman, or the beggar in rags—the haughty, purse-proud man clasped the ill-clothed and the hungry warmly by the hand! The old and the young were there too—the old man, tottering under the weight of his seventy years—the little boy of ten or twelve. And the arms—it would require the magic pen of a Walter Scott to describe the strange spectacle which they presented!

Shortly before twelve o'clock these masses became concentrated near the Place du Palais Royal, and there a bloody engagement ensued between them and the troops. The roar of musketry was distinctly heard over all Paris, and was, I need scarcely tell you, listened to with very real pain and alarm. People in the vicinity of the Bourse, which is, as you are aware, not two minutes' walk from the Palais Royal, knew not how the engagement was passing, for not only was it dangerous to approach the spot, but the number and the formidable nature of the barricades rendered it a matter of great difficulty. It was awful to think of the dreadful carnage which was taking place, and still more awful to think of what would be the frightful slaughter should the soldiery gain the upper hand, and attack the people whilst hemmed in by the barricades.

But the people were destined to be victorious. The troops and Municipal Guard were defeated,

after a severe conflict, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Some accounts represent the number of these to be several hundred, but, from what I subsequently observed, I doubt that they are anything so great.

Whilst this battle was raging; the King, in compliance with the representations which were earnestly made to him by several deputies, signed his abdication in favour of his grandson. This was shortly before one o'clock. The document is very brief:—"The crown which I received from the French nation I abdicate to the French nation in the name of my grandson." At that hour the following proclamation was published:—

"Citizens of Paris!!

"The King abdicates in favour of the Comte de Paris, with the Duchess d'Orleans for regent.

"General Amnesty.

"Dissolution of the Chamber.

"Appeal to the country."

But it was too late—the people would listen to no concessions. They rushed on to the Place du Carrousel, which was occupied by an immense military force, and, without receiving any very great opposition from the troops, hastened to the Tuileries.

Up to this time the King and Queen, with the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, and the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg, remained in the palace of the Tuileries. The King was surrounded by a large number of his most intimate personal friends, among whom were the Duke de Broglie and several other members of the Chamber of Peers. M. Thiers and many other leading deputies were also present, all anxious to advise with the King as to the best mode of proceeding under existing circumstances. The Duke de Nemours at this time had the command of the troops in the courtyard of the palace. The insurgents were fast gathering and advancing in large bodies in the direction of the Tuileries. The National Guard gave way before them, and on nearing the palace entreated that the artillery might not be used on the people. The Duke de Nemours yielded to their solicitation, and not a shot was fired. As the mob rapidly increased, however, the King was advised to leave the palace, a step which his Majesty at length reluctantly consented to adopt. With the King departed her Majesty the Queen, the Duchess of Nemours and three of her children, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg with their youthful family, and the Duchess de Montpensier. The Duke de Montpensier left at the same time, in command of a small escort which accompanied the royal fugitives on their road to Dreux.

The following are the exact and circumstantial details of the taking of the Tuileries:—"The 5th legion of the National Guard, having its major, its lieutenant-colonel, two chiefs of battalions, and several officers at its head, marched on the Tuileries. It had arrived at the Rue de l'Echelle, when firing was heard on the Place du Palais Royal; it was the post of the Château d'Eau which recommenced the combat. At the same instant the legion hastened to the place where the firing took place, and with it the thousands of combatants who followed it. At this moment Marshal Gérard appeared with a branch of verdure in his hand, enjoining the combatants to cease firing. The post of the Château refused, and the combat continued. The marshal returned to the corner of the Rue St. Honoré. At that moment an officer of the Château appeared, bearing a paper in his hand—it was the abdication of Louis Philippe. The document was taken from the hands of the officer by a lieutenant of the 5th legion, the citizen Aubert Roche, and remitted to be preserved to the citizen Lagrange, of Lyons. The firing continued. It was feared that the troops confined in the Tuileries would come to take the combatants by the flank. A reconnaissance had been made. Within the railings there were 3000 infantry, six pieces of cannon in battery, two squadrons of dragoons, without counting the armed guardians and some Municipal Guards. This force, protected by the railing and the artillery, could, on this large place, if it had been attacked, give rise to a bloody battle—everything was to be feared. A profound silence reigned, and it was only interrupted by the fusillade of the Place du Palais Royal, and some musket-shots at the troops within the Château. It was learned that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 10th legions surrounded the Tuileries, and that the others were on the march. The combat was imminent. It was then that Lieutenant Aubert Roche, advancing towards the railing near the Rue de Rivoli, caused the commandant of the Tuileries to be sent for. That person arrived with great fear. "You are lost!" cried the lieutenant. "You are surrounded, and a combat will ensue, if you do not evacuate the Tuileries, and give them up to the National Guard." The commandant, understanding the position, caused the troops to

be ranged in a line against the Château without causing them to leave. Before that they had been drawn up in échellons. Seeing that the movement of retreat was not effected, citizen Aubert Roche, accompanied by the citizen Lesueur, chef de bataillon of the canton of Lagny-Riney, who had joined the 5th legion, ran to the railing of the Rue de Rivoli, knocked, and announced themselves with a flag of truce. The gate was opened, and both of them unaccompanied, with their swords in their hands, entered into the midst of the court, which was full of soldiers. The commandant of the Tuileries advanced, saying that he had caused the troops to be withdrawn. "That is not enough," said the lieutenant; "the palace must be evacuated; if not, misfortune will happen." The commandant of the Tuileries then conducted the two officers before the Pavillon de l'Horloge, where stood several generals, and the Duke de Nemours, all with consternation impressed on their faces. "Monseigneur," said the commandant of the Tuileries, "here is an excellent citizen, who will give you the means of preventing the effusion of blood." "What must be done?" said the prince in a trembling voice to the lieutenant who was presented to him. "Sir, you must evacuate the palace at this very instant, and give it up to the National Guard—if you do not, you are lost. The combat will be a bloody one—the Tuileries are surrounded—the 5th legion, of which I form part, is fighting at this moment at the Palais Royal, with its major and superior officers at its head. Take care that the combat does not cease before these troops have left; if not, the battle will be engaged even here, in spite of you." "You think so?" replied the duke. "I will make the troops retire." And, at the same instant, in presence of two officers of the National Guard, he gave the order to retreat. The artillery went by the railing of the Palais, and the staff and the Duke de Nemours by the Pavillon de l'Horloge, their horses descending the flight of steps. The cavalry followed them, then the infantry. It was even forgotten to relieve the posts who remained. The citizen Aubert Roche charged himself to introduce the National Guard in the Palace. He went to warn the National Guards, who were then near the staff. The National Guard then put the butt-end of their muskets in the air, and entered the court of the Tuileries by the railway of the Rue de Rivoli, accompanied by the curious, all quite astonished to find themselves masters of the Palais. I went into the palace among them, about an hour after they had first effected an entry. The scene was a most extraordinary one. I despair of being able to describe it. The people went through all the different apartments, shouting, yelling, and roaring the "Marseillaise." There were also, at times, terrific cries of "Down with Louis Philippe!" Some of the lowest and dirtiest of the mob rolled themselves with a sort of frantic delight on what was pointed out to them as the King's bed, as the Queen's bed, as the late Madame Adelaide's bed, and as the beds of the princesses. Others threw themselves on the costly sofas, and squatted in the arm-chairs. Others put on the livery of the domestics, and certainly it was impossible to avoid laughing at the grotesque appearance which they presented—little boys, for example, figured in the immense red coats made for men of six feet high, whilst others donned the tremendous cocked hats which the Royal Swiss wear, or rather wore. Others again went into the pantries and helped themselves to all the food they contained. Others broke into the cellars and drank the wine. Some put on women's attire which they found in different rooms; some slung to their sides the light dress swords of the court officials. But no wanton injury was done to the property, at least whilst I was in the palace. Even the most delicate chimney ornaments were left untouched; the playthings of the royal children were not injured. On the portraits and busts of the King, however, the mob had no mercy; they cut and hacked them with their swords and bayonets with a sort of wild phrenzy of hate and revenge. One well-dressed person, seeing them about to destroy a valuable portrait of his Majesty, by Horace Vernet, begged that it might not be injured, out of respect to the great painter; but the appeal did not save it. The only other painting which I saw injured was one of Marshal Soult.

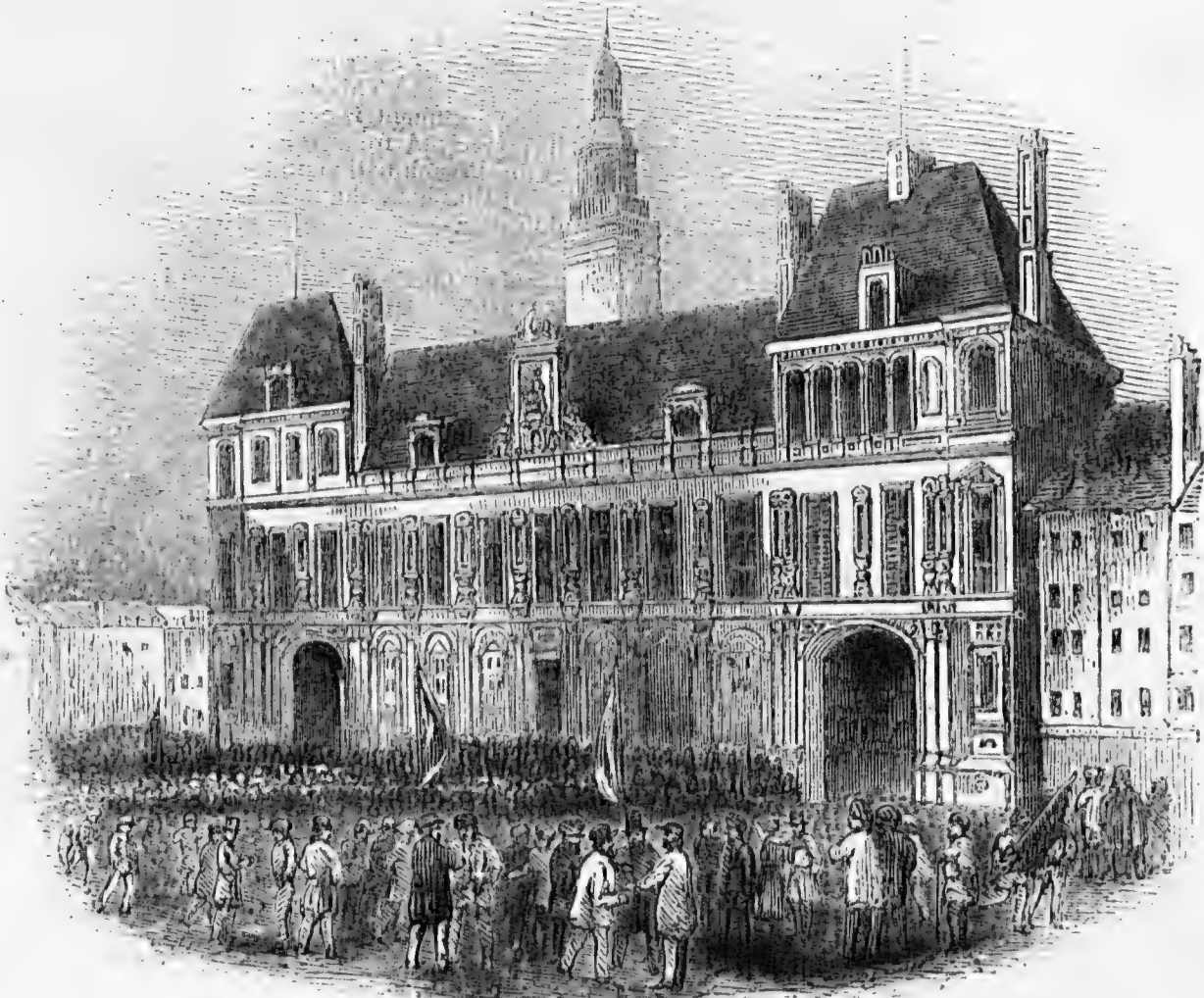
Before I arrived at the Tuileries the mob had carried the throne into the courtyard, where it was destroyed. They had also, according to some accounts, cast books, papers, and furniture out of the windows, and burned them. But I repeat that, whilst I was in the palace, so far as I saw, nothing was wantonly destroyed except the portraits and busts of the King. The carriages, however, were dragged out and burned.

On taking the Tuileries the people found a magnificent image of Christ, in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. "My friends," cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, "this is the



Master of us all!" The people took the Christ, and bore it solemnly to the church St. Roch. "Citizens, off with your hats. Salute Christ!" said the people; and everybody inclined in a religious sentiment. Noble people, who respect all that is sacred. Noble people, who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of universal fraternity!

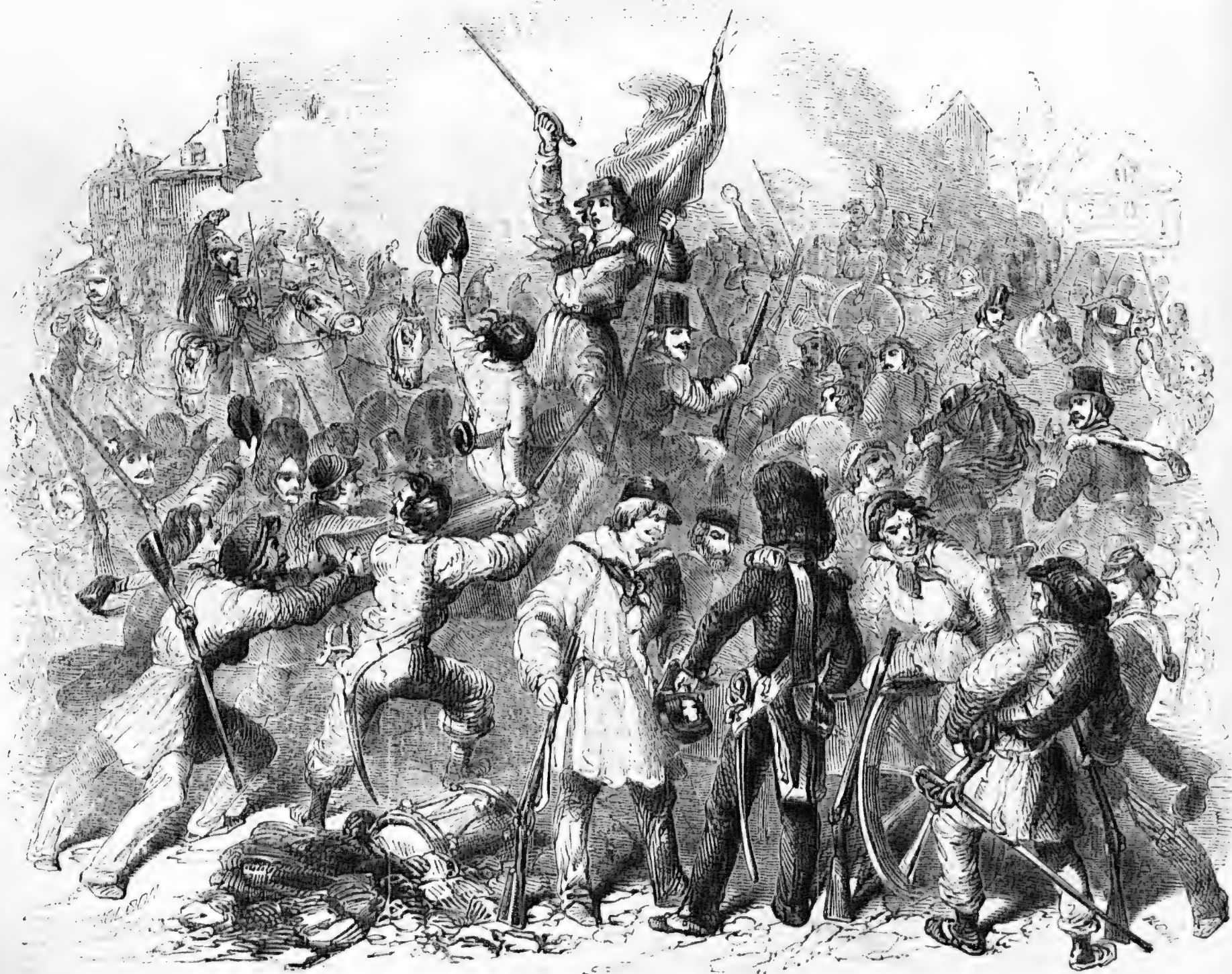
Almost at the same time that the Tuileries were taken the apartments in the Palais Royal were entered, and several books and articles of furniture were thrown out of the windows and burnt. Several of the royal carriages which had been brought from the stables in the Rue St. Thomas de Louvre were also burnt on the Place du Palais Royal. While the most valuable articles were being thus consigned to the flames, some of the people carried on their arms placards bearing the words "Death to robbers!" and sentinels placed themselves at the doors, and searched every one that came out from the royal apartments. It is said that the pictures in



THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

the Orleans galleries were respected; the fire lighted in the inner court was the most considerable, the flames rising above the roof of the building. It was there that were burnt the sofas, the gilded arm-chairs, and the most valuable furniture of the salle d'honneur. The sparks and flakes of fire were carried as far as the quartier Poissonniere. I looked in about an hour after the mob had left it, and I then found a boy of about twelve armed with a large crow-bar, busily engaged in smashing the few looking glasses which remained, and in breaking the furniture. Arrangements for granting medical assistance were made in the glass gallery of the Palais Royal. The wounded were then placed on mattresses. The soldiers of the line who were injured received the most prompt attention. Another temporary hospital was formed in the Passage Montesquieu, and among the wounded carried there were several of the National Guard.

In the course of the morning the debtors



SEIZING FIELD-PIECES.



prison in the Rue de Clichy was forced by the people, and all the debtors set at liberty.

Amongst the episodes of the day was one of an unexpected character. The toll-house at the end of the Pont Louis Philippe having been set fire to at one o'clock, the flames reached the part to which the suspending chains were attached, and the platform of the bridge fell into the river. It is said that several persons were crossing the bridge at the time. Its fall caused such a concussion that many of the boats were set adrift, and several persons are said to have been drowned by the fall of the bridge."

#### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.  
SITTING OF FEB. 21.

The public sitting was to have taken place at three o'clock, a meeting in the bureaux being appointed to be holden previously, but the important events of the morning caused a change in the order of proceeding. The President took the chair at one o'clock.



TURNING THE ROYAL CARRIAGES.

About 300 deputies were present from the commencement of the sitting, but nothing was done for some time.

M. C. LAFFITTE: Gentlemen, I address myself to all parties in this Chamber, particularly to the members of the extremities, praying them to keep down all angry passions. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the circumstances in which we are now placed, I propose to the Chamber to declare itself in permanence. (Loud cries of "Yes, yes.")

M. DUTIER: I demand to have the proposition postponed, and that the Chamber simply declares itself sitting, with the faculty of afterwards adopting such measures as it may deem advisable. (Yes, yes.)

M. DE CAMBACERES: I propose that the Chamber shall remain in permanence until the end of the crisis. (Yes, yes.)

The PRESIDENT: There cannot be any other question of permanence than this—the Chamber has opened its sitting, and will remain so as long as no motion be made to adjourn it. (Hear, hear.)



THE THRONE CARRIED IN PROCESSION.



About half-past one it was rumoured about that the Duchess of Orleans and the two young princes, her sons, were about to arrive. Shortly after a movement was apparent in the passage on the left of the Chamber, and the duchess and her two sons entered, followed by the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier. The Count de Paris entered first of all, a person holding him by the hand. With difficulty he penetrated as far as the semicircle in front of the President's chair, so encumbered was it with deputies and National Guards. His presence, and that of the rest of the royal party, created a great sensation. The duchess seated herself in an armchair with her sons at each side of her in the wide space just mentioned.

Almost immediately after the passages to the various parts of the Chamber were filled with an immense body of the people and National Guards, both armed. Cries of "You cannot enter!" "You have no right to enter!" were then heard; but the next moment a number of men belonging to the people forced their way into the Chamber, and placed themselves right under the tribune.

The Duchess of Orleans then rose, and taking the young princes by the hand led them to the range of seats forming the pourtour behind the deputies, and still exactly in front of the President. The Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier placed themselves in the last line of seats, immediately behind the princess and her sons. The greatest agitation prevailed in every part of the Chamber, and it was a moment after increased by the public tribunes being rushed into by another body of the people.

M. DURIN then ascended the tribune, and amidst deep silence said—In the present situation of the capital and the critical circumstances in which the country is placed, the Chamber was bound to assemble immediately. The King has just abdicated. (Sensation.) He has disposed of the crown in favour of his grandson, the Count de Paris, and has constituted the Duchess of Orleans Regent. (Applause from all the benches of the centre, and from some of the public tribunes, and with loud disapprobation on the left.)

A voice from one of the tribunes: "It is too late."

An agitation, impossible to describe, here arose. A number of deputies collected round the Duchess of Orleans and the rest of the royal group. National Guards, without ceremony, came and mingled with the deputies who had done so.

M. MARIE ascended the tribune, but was obliged to remain there a length of time without being able to obtain a hearing. At last, silence being restored, he said:—Gentlemen, in the situation in which Paris now is, it is both necessary and urgent for us to adopt some measure which may have some authority with the population. Since this morning the evil has made immense progress. (Hear, hear.) What course will you take? Just now the Duchess of Orleans was announced as Regent; but a law exists which gives the regency to the Duke de Nemours, and you cannot, at the present moment, pass a law to revoke it. What must be done is to nominate a Provisional Government (loud cries from the left of "Hear, hear!")—not to give institutions, but to consult with the two Chambers on the necessity of satisfying the wishes of the country.

M. CREMIEUX: In the interest of the public safety a great measure is necessary. It is important that every one should be of the same mind to proclaim a great principle, and to ensure to the victorious people serious guarantees. Let us not do as in 1830, since it has been found necessary to commence again in 1848 what was then done. (Applause.) We cannot at the present moment do more than establish a Provisional Government. (Cries of "No, no!") I have the greatest respect for the Duchess of Orleans (cries of "Bravo, bravo!"), and I just now conducted the Royal Family to the carriage which bore them away.

A Voice: "Bon voyage!" (Murmurs.)

M. CREMIEUX: The population of Paris has shown the most profound respect for the King's misfortune, but we who have been sent here to enact the laws cannot violate them. A law already voted disposes of the regency, and I cannot admit that it can be abrogated at this moment. Since we have come to the point of undergoing a revolution let us confide ourselves to the country. I propose a Provisional Government of five members. (Numerous voices in the tribunes, "Yes, yes!")

The Abbé de GENOUDE ascended the tribune, and was about to address the Chamber when M. O. Barrot entered.

Numerous voices: "O. Barrot to the tribune. Let O. Barrot speak!"

The Abbé de GENOUDE: I have only a word to say. (M. O. Barrot, who had ascended the tribune, signified his acquiescence, and remained standing with his back against the President's bureau.) The Abbé said: You cannot effect anything with-

out the co-operation of the people. You tried it in 1830, and you see what has come to pass.

M. O. BARROT: Never have we had need of more coolness and patriotism. May we be all united in one sentiment—that of saving our country from the most dreadful of visitations, a civil war. (Applause.) Nations, I am aware, do not die, but they become weak from intestine dissensions, and France never had more need than now of all her force—of the aid of all her children. Our duty is clearly traced out—it calls on us to unite ourselves to what is most generous in the heart of the nation. The crown of July rests on the head of a child and a woman. (Loud marks of assent from the greatest part of the Chamber, great disapprobation from the public tribunes.) It is a solemn appeal.

The Duchess of ORLEANS here rose, and pronounced some words which we could not catch. The persons near her appeared to recommend her to sit down.

M. O. BARROT: It is in the name of the political liberty existing in our country, of the necessities of order which have occurred to every one's mind, of the union and accord which ought to reign amongst all good citizens, that I call on all my colleagues to support this double representation of the revolution of July. (Renewed assent and disapprobation as before.) I would give my life a thousand times to ensure the triumph of the cause of liberty in my country—

The Marquis de LAROCHEJAQUELIN: You do not know what you are doing.

M. O. BARROT: Can it be that any one can imagine that what was decided by the revolution of July can be again called in question? (Great agitation.) Gentlemen, the work, I allow, is difficult, but there are such elements of generosity, greatness, and good sense in this country, that it suffices to appeal to them to induce the whole population to rally round the standard I display. (Murmurs in the tribunes.) Our duty is simple—it is traced out by the laws and by honour. If we do not fulfil it with firmness, I cannot say what the consequences will be; but be certain of this, that whoever should dare to incur the responsibility of a civil war would be in the highest degree culpable towards his country. (Hear, hear.) For my part, what I conceive to be most fitting for the situation is this—the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, a Ministry chosen from the most tried opinions, and an appeal to the country, which will pronounce with full liberty, in an extent sanctioned by law. Such is my opinion, and I cannot consent to assume the responsibility of any other situation. (Agitation.)

The Marquis de LAROCHEJAQUELIN: Gentlemen, I feel the most profound respect for what there is painful in the position of certain persons. I am, perhaps, more than another called on to defend here the people and liberty. But I must reply to M. O. Barrot that I cannot have here the intention of upholding a particular opinion; that hon. gentleman has not comprehended the sentiment which animates me. Gentlemen, here you are nothing—

Loud cries from all sides of "Order, order!"

The PRESIDENT: M. de Larochejaquelin, you are sinning against the respect due to the Chamber. I call you to order.

The Marquis de LAROCHEJAQUELIN: When I affirm that you are nothing, I do not mean to say that the Chamber is annulled.

A person, not belonging to the Chamber, M. Chevallier, editor of the "Bibliothèque Historique" here ascended the tribune. (great confusion.)

M. CHEVALLIER: I shall speak with the greatest moderation. ("You have no right to be there.") Beware of proclaiming the Count de Paris without being authorized to do so; but, if the Duchess of Orleans and the young count have sufficient courage to go along the Boulevards, in the midst of the people and the National Guards, I answer for their safety. If the people will not confer on him the crown—

Voices in the crowd: "Vive la République!"

M. CHEVALLIER: What you have now to do is to give us a Government, and to give it at once; you cannot leave a whole population without magistrates, without directing heads. (The noise prevented the voice of the speaker from being heard.)

At this moment a vast crowd broke into the Chamber. They were dressed in the most heterogeneous manner, some in blouses with dragoons' helmets on their heads; others with cross-belts and infantry caps; others, again, in ordinary clothes, but all with arms—swords, lances, spears, muskets, and tri-coloured flags. These persons, at once seized on such deputies' seats as were unoccupied: several even ascended the tribune, and what had occurred, and in order to mark his disapprobation, as well, perhaps, as to signify that the sitting could not go on under such circumstances, put on his hat. This created a dreadful

uproar, and numerous cries "Off with your hat, president!" were heard from the new comers. Several of them even directed their muskets at him. The scene was of almost unimaginable violence.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN, from his place, overpowering the tumult with his voice: Gentlemen, in the name of the people, I call for silence!

A number of the deputies, appearing to consider their position perilous, began to withdraw, and as they abandoned their places the crowd took possession of them. The tumult was tremendous, and many deputies looked with anxiety towards the Duchess of Orleans and her children. She, however, sat calm amidst the uproar.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN after some time succeeded in making himself heard: In the name of the people (said the hon. deputy) I protest against the kind of government which has just been proposed to you. (Immense applause, cries of "Bravo, bravo!" from the new comers, and their comrades in the public tribunes—the shouts were deafening.) This is not the first time that I have thus protested; already in 1842 I demanded the constitution of 1791. (Cheers.) That constitution declared that it should be necessary to make an appeal to the people when a regency bill was to be passed. (The loudest applause.) I protest, therefore, against the Government that it is attempted to establish. I do so in the name of the citizens whom I see before me—who for the last two days have been fighting, and who will, if necessary, again combat this evening. (From every side cries of "Yes, yes!" cheers with brandishing of arms, and in some cases raising of muskets to the shoulder; indescribable tumult.) I demand in the name of the people that a Provisional Government be named. (Great applause.)

M. de LAMARTINE: Gentlemen, I shared in the sentiments of grief which just now agitated this assembly in beholding the most afflicting spectacle that human annals can present—that of a Princess coming forward with her innocent son, after having quitted her deserted palace, to place herself under the protection of the nation. But, if I shared in that testimony of respect for a great misfortune, I also share in the solicitude—in the admiration which that people, now fighting during two days against a perfidious Government for the purpose of re-establishing order and liberty, ought to inspire. (Great applause from the tribunes.) Let us not deceive ourselves—let us not imagine that an acclamation in this Chamber can replace the co-operation of 35,000,000 of men. Whatever Government be established in the country it must be cemented by solid definitive guarantees! How will you find the conditions necessary for such a Government in the midst of the floating elements which surround us? By descending into the very depths of the country itself, boldly sounding the great mystery of the right of nations. (Great applause in the tribunes.) In place of having recourse to these subterfuges, to these emotions, in order to maintain one of those fictions which have no stability, I propose to you to form a Government, not definite, but provisional—a Government charged, first of all, with the task of stanching the blood which flows, of putting a stop to civil war—(cheers)—a Government which we appoint without putting aside anything of our resentments and our indignation; and, in the next place, a Government on which we shall impose the duty of convoking and consulting the people in its totality—all that possess in their title of man the right of a citizen. (Tremendous applause from the people in the tribunes.)

At this moment a violent and imperative knocking was heard at the door of an upper tribune, which was not entirely filled. On the door being opened a number of men rushed in, well provided with arms, and who appeared to have just come from a combat. Several of them forced their way to the front seats, and pointed their muskets at the deputies below. Some of these weapons were also turned in the direction of the royal party.

Immediately the persons near the Duchess of Orleans seemed to address her energetically, and a moment after she rose, and with her sons and the two Princes quitted the Chamber by a door on the extreme left.

M. Sauzet at the same moment withdrew from the President's chair, and nearly all the deputies who had remained quitted their places. The noise and disorder at this moment were at the greatest height.

Shortly after, silence being somewhat restored, M. LEDRU ROLLIN said: According as I read out the names, you will say "Yes!" or "No!" just as they please you, and in order to act officially I call on the reporters of the public press to note down the names and the manner in which they are received, that France may know what has been done here. (The hon. deputy then read out the names of MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Arago, De Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Garnier Pages, Marie,



and Crémieux; all of which were received with acclamations.)

Cries of "To the Hotel de Ville!" here arose, followed by a cry of "No Civil List!" and another of "No King!" Some one having directed the attention of the crowd to the picture of Louis Philippe swearing obedience to the charter, cries of "Tear it down!" arose. A workman, with a double-barrelled fowling-piece, who was standing in the semicircle, cried out, "Just stop until I have a shot at Louis Philippe!" and at the same moment both barrels were discharged. (Great confusion ensued, in the midst of which two men jumped on the chairs behind the President's seat, and prepared to cut the picture to pieces with their sabres.)

Another workman ran up the steps of the tribune, and exclaimed, "Respect public monuments! respect property! Why destroy the pictures with balls? We have shown that the people will not allow itself to be ill-governed; let us now show that it knows how to conduct itself properly after its victory." (Great applause.)

The next instant M. Dupont (de l'Eure) took possession of the chair. M. de Lamartine and Ledru Rollin attempted severally to obtain a hearing, but unsuccessfully. Several of the National Guards, and some of the people, also made similar attempts, but without effect. A cry then arose in one of the tribunes of "Let Lamartine speak!" and at once all the others took it up.

M. de LAMARTINE: A Provisional Government will be at once proclaimed. (Enthusiastic cries of "Vive Lamartine!")

Other Voices: The names! the names! M. CRÉMIEUX, amidst great tumult, said: It is essential that silence be restored, in order that our venerable colleague, M. Dupont (de l'Eure), may read to you the names which you wish to learn.

As the tumult, which had lulled for a second whilst the hon. deputy was speaking, recommenced just as violently as ever, the names were written down on a sheet of paper, and that, being placed on the end of a musket, was so paraded about the Chamber.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN (in the midst of the noise): A Provisional Government cannot be organized in a light or careless manner. I shall read over the names aloud, and you will approve of them or reject them as you think fit.

In the midst of shouts and cries the hon. deputy read out the names, but nothing could be heard. Nearly all the deputies had by this time departed, and the National Guards and the people had the Chamber to themselves.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN: We are obliged to close the sitting in order to proceed to the seat of Government.

From all sides: "To the Hotel de Ville! Vive la République!"

This most extraordinary sitting was then brought to a conclusion at four o'clock.

The people withdrew in the utmost tumult.

At the second rushing of the mob the Duke de Nemours had hold of the Count de Paris's hand, the Duchess d'Orleans leading her second son (the Duc de Chartres). So frightful was the rush of the mob, that both the young princes were separated from their protectors, and it was with extreme difficulty that the Duke de Chartres was recovered, he having been lost in the *melee* for some time. There now appeared no alternative for the Duchess d'Orleans and her brother-in-law but to proceed to the Invalides, which they accordingly did, attended by a small though gallant band of soldiers, who behaved with the greatest devotedness to the last. To the Invalides the royal fugitives were pursued by the infuriated mob; and, a violent attack being made upon the hotel, it was deemed prudent for the Duke and Duchess to separate, and take the best means at hand for their respective safety.

The Duke de Nemours left Paris directly, and on the road to Boulogne fell in with his royal relatives, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg, with whom his Royal Highness crossed the Channel on Sunday.

With regard to the progress of the other members of the royal family the following is all that is known:—It appears, after leaving Paris, it was found the revolutionary feeling prevailing in all the principal towns was such as to render it exceedingly impolitic for the royal family to travel together, and it was accordingly arranged that they should separate at such intervals as might ensure the probability of a safe transit to England, our seagirt isle appearing to be the only safe refuge for the royal exiles.

The Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg were the first to separate from the family; the Duchess de Montpensier the next.

It is scarcely possible to count the stages of the crisis; as well compute the bounds of a rock dislodged from a mountain peak

and precipitated to the valley. Yet it must be said that the steps which led to the Provisional Government were many and quick. Within twenty-four hours Guizot had been Minister, then Molé, then Thiers, then Odillon Barrot, besides various military appointments equally sudden. Between breakfast and dinner on that memorable Thursday Odillon Barrot governed France in three distinct capacities. First he was the Minister of Louis Philippe. His Ministry under that monarch was distinguished by two remarkable acts. He began with advising his Majesty to order the regiments of the line to lay down their arms; and, by the time that experiment on the public safety had had time to work, he advised his Majesty to abdicate his throne in favour of the Count of Paris, nominating the Duchess of Orleans for the Regent. At twelve o'clock, therefore, Odillon Barrot became Minister of Louis, King of the French. There is no reason to doubt his constancy and devotion during the hour and a half of this Ministry and reign. He probably did what he could. Under his auspices the young King entered the Chamber of Deputies at one door, and in a few minutes "the French people" entered at the other. The Regent tried to speak; but the first and last words of her brief hour's Regency were drowned in the voice of the people. The young King abdicated his bench in the Chamber, and withdrew, just about the time that the bill-posters were placarding Paris with the proclamation, signed by Odillon Barrot, announcing the commencement of his reign. Thus ended the second Ministry of this remarkable statesman. As Louis and his mother withdrew, the President put on his hat, the Chamber closed its sitting, the deputies separated, or rather retired, before the armed majesty of the people, and the Republic was inaugurated. Here began the third stage of Odillon Barrot's career. It is not so clear as the preceding. The only fact we have is, that the Provisional Government then nominated were the very men he had already chosen for his Cabinet. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he had, and still has, a considerable share in the new régime. All this took place,—three Ministries, two Kings, a Regent.

As soon as the persons named in the Chamber met at the Hotel de Ville, they immediately proceeded to prepare and publish the following proclamations, which issued with extraordinary promptitude:—

#### "TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS."

"A great revolution has been accomplished. In two days public opinion has pronounced itself with an energy and unanimity which, we do not hesitate to say it, has been without precedent in our history.

"Eighty thousand National Guards are under their colours, and more than 100,000 citizens have taken up arms!

"You provide for the wants of liberty;—you must also think of the wants of order!

"Organize yourselves; form patrols; mingle among the National Guards; keep open the communication between the different points of the capital. Until the public powers are reconstituted on their natural bases, and until the men who are about to charge themselves with the conduct of your affairs have commenced fulfilling their duties towards you, it is you who are the guards of Paris; Paris has confidence in your patriotism and devotion.

"Above all things, no divisions.

"Signed, the Provisional Government—

"ARAGO, "MARAST,  
"DUPONT (de l'Eure), "LOUIS BLANC,  
"LAMARTINE, "FERDINAND FLOCON,  
"LEDRU ROLLIN, "ALBERT (Artisan)."  
"MARIE,

#### "PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT."

"TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE,

"A retrograde and oligarchical Government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris. This Government has fled, leaving behind it a track of blood which forbids its ever retracing its steps. The blood of the people has been shed, as it was in July; but this time that generous blood shall not be shed in vain. It has won a national and popular Government in accord with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and noble people. A Provisional Government, arising from the urgent acclamations of the voices of the people and the deputies from the departments in the sitting of February 24, is momentarily invested with the charge of organizing and securing the national victory.

"It is composed of Messrs. Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Crémieux, Arago (of the Institute), Ledru Rollin, Garnier Pages, and Marie.

"The Government has for its secretaries Messrs. Armand Marrast, Ferdinand Flocon, Louis Blanc, and Albert.

"These citizens have not hesitated an instant to accept the patriotic mission which was imposed by the urgency of the case.

"When blood has flowed, when the capital of France is in flames, the mission of the Provisional Government is the public safety. All France will listen to it and lend it a patriotic concurrence. Under the popu-

lar Government which the Provisional Government proclaims, every citizen is a magistrate.

"Frenchmen, give to the world the example which Paris has given to France! Prepare yourselves by order and by confidence in one another for those strong institutions which you are called upon to form.

"The Provisional Government desires a Republic, but subject to the ratification of the French people, who shall be immediately consulted.

"Unity of the nation, formed henceforth of the classes of which the nation is composed; the government of the nation by itself; liberty, equality, and fraternity for principles; the people for motto, and the password of order—such is the democratic government which France owes to herself, and which shall have all our efforts for its establishment.

"The Members of the Provisional Government—

"DUPONT (de l'Eure), "GARNIER PAGES,  
"LAMARTINE, "MARIE,  
"CRÉMIEUX, "ARAGO,  
"LEDRU ROLLIN.  
"ARMAND MARRAST, } Secretaries."  
"LOUIS BLANC,

#### "THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIONAL GUARD."

"Citizens,—Your attitude in these late and glorious days has been such as was to be expected from men long accustomed to struggles for liberty. Thanks to your fraternal union with the people and the schools, the revolution is accomplished. The country will be grateful to you for it. At the present hour all the citizens form part of the National Guard; all are bound to co-operate actively with the Provisional Government for the regular triumph of public liberties. The Provisional Government reckons on your zeal and your devotedness to second its efforts in the difficult mission which the people have conferred upon it.

"The Members of the Provisional Government—

"DUPONT (de l'Eure), "CRÉMIEUX,  
"F. ARAGO, "LEDRU ROLLIN,  
"MARIE, "GARNIER PAGES.  
"LAMARTINE, "FLOCON, } Secre-  
"LOUIS BLANC, "ALBERT, } taries."  
"ARMAND MARRAST,

#### "IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

"The Provisional Government decrees:—

"M. Dupont (de l'Eure) is named provisional President of the Council without portfolio.

"M. de Lamartine, provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"M. Crémieux, provisional Minister of Justice.

"M. Ledru Rollin, provisional Minister of the Interior.

"M. Michel Goudchaux, provisional Minister of Marine.

"General Bedeau, provisional Minister of War.

"M. Carnot, provisional Minister of Public Instruction (Public Worship will form a division of this Ministry).

"M. Bethmont, provisional Minister of Commerce.

"M. Marie, provisional Minister of Public Works.

"General Cavaignac, Governor-General of Algeria.

"The Municipal Guard is dissolved.

"M. Garnier Pages is named Mayor of Paris.

"MM. Guinart and Recurt are appointed deputies to the Mayor of Paris.

"M. Flotard is named Secretary-General.

"All the other mayors of Paris, as also the deputy-mayors, are maintained as mayors and deputy-mayors of arrondissements.

"The prefecture of police is placed under the dependence of the Mayor of Paris.

"The maintenance of the security of the city of Paris is confided to the patriotism of the National Guard, under the chief command given to Colonel de Courtais.

"The troops of the first military division will unite with the National Guard.

"A. CRÉMIEUX, "DUPONT (de l'Eure),  
"LAMARTINE, "LEDRU ROLLIN,  
"MARIE, "ARAGO.  
"GARNIER PAGES,  
"Members of the Provisional Government."

#### "IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

"The Provisional Government decrees:—

"The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The

Chamber of Peers is prohibited from meeting.

"A National Assembly will be convoked as soon as the Provisional Government shall have regulated the measures of order and police necessary for the votes of all the citizens.

"LAMARTINE.  
"LEDRU ROLLIN.  
"LOUIS BLANC, Secretary."

#### "IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

"The Provisional Government decrees:—

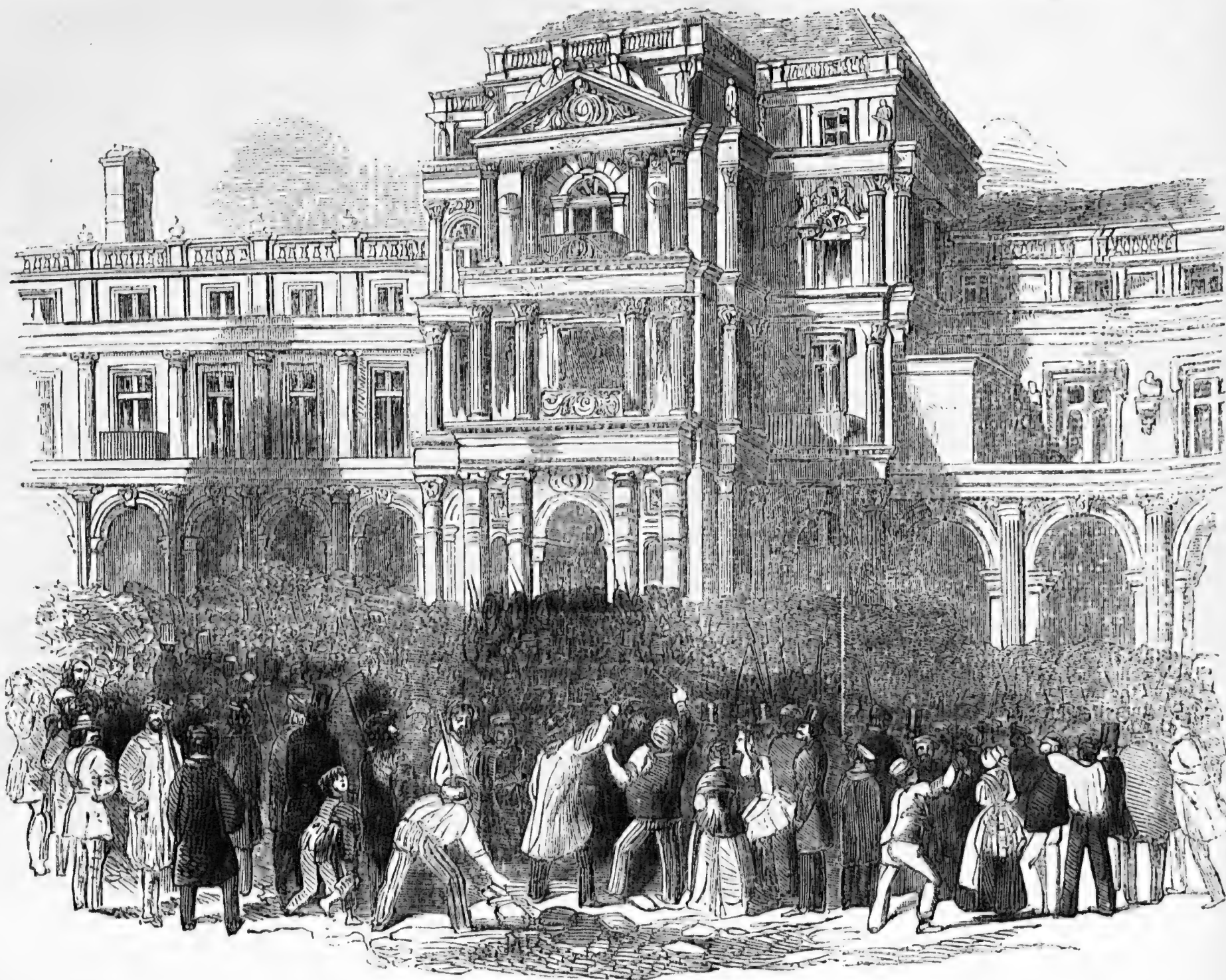
"The meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers is interdicted.

"DUPONT (de l'Eure), "AD. CRÉMIEUX,  
"LAMARTINE, "MARIE,  
"LEDRU ROLLIN, "ARAGO."

"Everything that concerns the direction of the beaux arts and the musées, hitherto in the attributions of the civil list, will constitute a new division of the Ministry of the Interior. The jury charged to receive the paintings for the annual exhibitions will be named by election; artists will be convoked for this purpose by an early decree. The exhibition of 1848 will be opened on the 15th of March.

"LEDRU ROLLIN.





THE TUILERIES.

"Colonel Dumoulin, formerly aide-de-camp of the Emperor, is charged with the chief command of the Louvre, and the particular surveillance of the library of the Louvre and the National Museum; M. Félix Bouvier is to assist him. The Minister of Public Instruction.

"CARNOT,  
"LAMARTINE,  
"AD. CREMIEUX."

"The Provisional Government appoints M. Saint Amand, Captain of the 1st Legion, Commandant of the Palace of the Tuileries.

"AD. CREMIEUX, "GARNIER PAGES,  
"LEDRU ROLLIN, "DUPONT (de l'Eure)."  
All the above decrees, &c., are dated yesterday.

The following announcements of the Provisional Government show the anxiety which influences them for the preservation of the public peace:

"Evening of Feb. 25.

"Citizens of Paris,—The emotion which agitates the capital would compromise, not the victory, but the prosperity of the people; it would retard the advantages to be derived from the conquests which it has effected in two immortal days. This emotion will calm down in a little time, for it has no longer any real cause in existing facts. The Government, which was overturned on the 22nd, has fled. The army returns hour by hour to its duty towards the people, and to its glory, which consists in devotedness to the nation alone. The traffic, suspended by the barricades, is being prudently but rapidly established; provisions are assured, and the bakers are provided with flour for thirty-five days. The generals bring in to us the most complete and most spontaneous adhesions. One thing alone still retards the sentiment of public security, and that is, the agitation of the people, which is want of work, and the ill-founded distrust which causes the shops to be kept closed, and puts a stop to business. To-morrow the uneasy agitation of a suffering part of the population will disappear under the impression of the works which are about to be resumed, and of the enrolments of men receiving pay, which the Provisional Government has decreed to-day. It is not weeks which we demand from the capital and the people to show a popular power fully reorganized, and to exhibit a return of that calm which full work and occupation produce—two days more and public peace will be completely restored! two days more and liberty will be immovably established! two days more and the people will have its Government."

"The Provisional Government of the French Re-

public being informed that certain soldiers have put down their arms and deserted, gives the most severe orders in the departments, that the men who thus abandon their corps may be arrested and punished with all the rigour of the law. Never had the country more need of its army to assure its independence abroad and its liberty at home. The Provisional Government, before having recourse to the law, appeals to the patriotism of the army.

"The Provisional Government decrees as follows:—All objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété from Feb. 4, consisting of linen, clothes, and other small articles, on which not more than ten francs have been lent, shall be given back to the parties to whom they belong. The Minister of Finance is charged with the task of providing for the expense which the present decree will occasion.

"The Provisional Government decrees that the Tuileries shall henceforward serve as an asylum to invalided workmen.

"The Provisional Government decrees:—The National Guards, dissolved by the former Government, are reorganized. They will immediately resume their duty throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

"The Provisional Government decrees:—The children of citizens killed are adopted by the country. The Republic charges itself with all assistance to be given to the wounded, and to the families of the victims of the monarchical government.

"Signed by the Provisional Government."

"The Provisional Government decrees as follows:—Civil, judicial, and administrative functionaries are released from their oath."

The following has been published by the Directors of the General Post-office:—

"Citizen Governors,

"Paris, Feb. 25.

"I hasten to announce to you that the mails which were detained yesterday (the 24th) at the Bastille by the barricades of the Rue Charenton quitted Paris early this morning for their destination. I receive by the couriers arrived this morning the most satisfactory accounts of the departments through which they passed. Everywhere the proclamation sent yesterday from Paris to communicate the brilliant triumph obtained by the citizens of Paris, and the installation of the Provisional Government, was received with the liveliest sympathy. The statements of the couriers conclude with the following information:—A company of the line has arrived from Amiens, and stopped at Enghien. From Lille, movements of troops stopped at St. Denis. Lancers have entered Rambouillet, and

infantry, Versailles. It was said that a regiment from Beauvais was expected at La Chapelle Saint Denis.

"The Provisional Director of the Post-office,  
"ETIENNE ARAGO."

"PARIS, FEB. 26, 1848.

"THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, AND FRATERNITY.

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"In the name of the French people.

"Citizens!

"Royalty, under whatever form it assumes, is abolished.

"No more legitimacy—no more Bonapartism—no regency.

"The Provisional Government has taken all the necessary measures to render impossible the return of the ancient dynasty or the advent of a new one.

"The Republic is proclaimed.

"The people are united.

"All the forts in the vicinity of the capital are ours.

"The brave garrison of Vincennes is a garrison of brothers.

"Let us preserve with respect this old republican flag, whose three colours have gone the round of the world with our fathers. Let us show that this symbol of equality, liberty, and fraternity is at the same time the emblem of order—of order the most real and durable, since justice is its basis and the people its instrument.

"Let this example be followed everywhere. Let Paris resume its usual aspect, commerce its activity and confidence. Let the people watch, at the same time, over the maintenance of their rights, and continue to assure, as they have always done, the tranquillity and security of the public.

"A. CREMIEUX,  
"DUPONT (de l'Eure), "LOUIS BLANC,  
"LAMARTINE, "ARMAND MARRAST,  
"GARNIER PAGES, "FLOCON,  
"ARAGO, "ALBERT (Operative).  
"MARIE,  
"LEDRU ROLLIN,

(From the Moniteur.)

"The Provisional Government of the Republic having been informed that plunderers traverse the country adjoining the capital, burning or laying waste private property, destroying railroads on different points in order to intercept communications, or attempting to burn the stations, has adopted the most



energetic measures to prevent the recurrence of such disorders. During the first moments which followed our sanguinary and glorious victory, the irritated population attacked the chateaux or country seats formerly inhabited by fallen royalty—a vengeance to be deplored, but which can unfortunately be conceived under existing circumstances. To-day, however, the people have vented their anger, and nobody would presume to justify such attempts against private property. Our republican population is innocent of those crimes. Their authors are agents of disorder, sent forth by parties reduced to despair by the calmness and grandeur accompanying the resurrection of the Republic. The Provisional Government will perform its duty. Mobilized battalions are about to march against those hostile bands. The peaceable citizens shall be protected."

#### "ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

"THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.  
"The Provisional Government, convinced that greatness of mind is the supreme policy, and that each revolution effected by the French people owes to the world the consecration of an additional philosophical truth—

"Whereas there is not a more sublime principle than the inviolability of human life—

"Whereas in those memorable days the Provisional Government has ascertained with pride that not a cry of vengeance or death escaped the mouth of the people—

"Declares that, in its opinion, the penalty of death is abolished for political offences, and that it will submit that wish to the definite ratification of the National Assembly.

"The Provisional Government is so firmly convinced of the truth which it proclaims in the name of the French people; that, if the guilty men who have shed the blood of France were in the hands of the people, their degradation would in its eyes be a more exemplary chastisement than their execution."

"THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Minister of Justice, Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, to M. Faustin Helie, Director of Criminal Affairs.

Paris, Feb. 26, 1848.

"Despatch immediately to the Attorney-Generals the order to suspend all capital executions which were to have taken place in virtue of sovereign decrees and the definitive order which authorized those executions.

"You will present to me the documents relative thereto, and annex a new report to the reports already made by your predecessor. If, after examining them, I can commute the penalty, I will propose the modification to the Provisional Government. As respects the convicts, in whose case no change appears possible, I will suspend all decision until the day when the National Assembly shall have pronounced on the question relative to the penalty of death.

"CRIMIEUX."

"THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"To-morrow, Sunday, 27th of February, at two o'clock, Messrs. Arago, Dupont (de l'Eure), Albert (an operative), Armand Marrast, Ferdinand Flocon, Lamartine, Marie, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru Rollin, Garnier Pages, members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, will leave the Hotel de Ville for the Column of July, where they will inaugurate, in the presence of the National Guard and the people fraternally united, the great era of reconquered liberty."

"THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Mayor of Paris, being informed that some citizens have manifested their intention of destroying the residences which have belonged to the fallen royalty, in order to remove the very last vestige of tyranny, reminds them that those edifices henceforth belong to the nation; that, in consequence of a resolution adopted by the Provisional Government, they are to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to relieve the victims of our glorious revolution, and compensate the losses sustained by trade and manufactures. It accordingly invites all good citizens to recollect that those national edifices are placed under the protection of the people."

"GARNIER PAGES, the Mayor of Paris.  
Paris, Feb. 24."

The Archbishop of Paris addressed the following letter to the clergy of Paris:—

"Monsieur le Curé,—In presence of the great event of which the capital has just been the theatre, our first movement has been to weep for the fate of the victims whom death has struck in an unforeseen manner. We weep for them all, because they are our brethren; we lament them, because we have learned once more what disinterestedness, respect for property, and generous sentiments fill the hearts of the people of Paris.

"We must not confine ourselves to shedding tears; we will pray for all those who have fallen in the struggle; we shall beseech God to open to them the place of light and peace.

"You will consequently perform, as soon as possible, a solemn service, to which you will give all the pomp which your resources permit. The mass shall be that *In Dies Obitus*, with *Pro Pluribus Defunctis*. This service must take place as soon as you can have

given notice of it to your parishioners, were it even on a Sunday. During the mass a collection shall be made for the poor families of those who are killed or wounded. The produce of this collection shall be paid into the hands of the mayor of the arrondissement. The present letter to be affixed as may be necessary.

"Receive, &c.,

"DENIS, Archbishop of Paris.

"P.S.—In case it may be necessary or useful to establish temporary hospitals in your churches, you will not hesitate to offer them, even should it be necessary to suppress the service of Sunday."

The whole of Saturday passed over in a state of order that could scarcely have been expected after the late excitement. In every quarter of Paris might be seen immense numbers of the citizens proceeding from one point to another examining the barricades, and commenting on the late events. The circulation was not in the slightest degree impeded, and in the streets of secondary order the shops began to be opened. The utmost good temper was everywhere manifested, and, the weather being fine, the whole day presented the spectacle of one long promenade. From the measures decided on by the new Government, we have no doubt that the commerce of the capital will immediately return to its ordinary channels, and that general business will be resumed in every quarter. At night the Boulevards and principal streets were illuminated. The part of the former near the Porte St. Denis exhibited a variety of coloured lamps, which had a gay appearance.

The mission of preparing the measures necessary for the convocation of a National Assembly has been confided to certain citizens, who are now employed on the task.

The following has been placarded in Paris:—

"Citizens!—The Provisional Government declares that the present Government of France is the Republican Government, and that the nation will be called on immediately to ratify, by its vote, the resolution of the Provisional Government and of the people of Paris.

"LAMARTINE,

"AD. CRÉMIEUX,

"LEDRU ROLLIN,

"GARNIER PAGES,

"DUPONT (de l'Eure),

"MARIE."

Measures have been taken in the various Ministerial departments to prevent any branch of the public service from suffering any interruption. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects, calling on them to proclaim directly the Republican Government. The Court of Cassation yesterday, on the demand of the Minister of Justice, and in conformity with the views of M. Dupin, Procureur-General, passed a decree declaring that henceforward justice shall be rendered in the name of the French people.

The following notice has been posted up in every part of Paris:—

"The Provisional Government decrees:—That twenty-four battalions of National Guards for active service shall be immediately recruited in the city of Paris. The enrolment shall commence at twelve o'clock this day, in the twelve *mairies* in which the persons enrolled may reside. These National Guards shall receive one franc fifty centimes per day as pay, and shall be clothed and armed at the cost of the country. The Minister of War is charged to concert with the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine for the organization, the prompt instruction, and the arming of the said battalions.

"Hotel de Ville, Feb. 25, 7 o'clock in the morning.

"GARNIER-PAGES,

Mayor of Paris."

"LAMARTINE.

The moveable National Guard of Paris is to consist of twenty-four battalions of 1,058 each. They are to be formed of volunteers between sixteen and thirty years of age. The non-commissioned officers are to be chosen, one half from among the troops of the line and the other from among the volunteers. The captains, lieutenants, and ensigns are to be elected from among the citizen volunteers, in the same manner as the officers of the National Guard, and under the presidency of the mayor of the district to which the battalion belongs. The officers are to receive 300 francs for their outfit, and to be paid as officers of the line. Their uniform is to be that of the National Guard. The volunteers must sign an engagement to serve during a year and a day.

The new National Guard *mobile* will absorb above 20,000 of the armed populace, and remove them directly to the forts and the exterior of the city, and has enlisted their interests on the side of order. This will make a great difference, as it is calculated by officers in the Ministère de la Guerre that little more than this number took any active part in the revolution, and the loss of life on the part of the people and the National Guards is not believed to be above 200 men, not so many!—in 1830 it was above 1,300.

#### OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.—Cabinet of the Ministry, Feb. 25.—The Ministry of Finance has just

addressed the following circular to the agents and accountants of all grades of the ministration of Finance:—

"Sir,—The Provisional Government has just confided to me the direction of the Administration of Finance. In accepting this position, I believe that I do an act of devotedness and of a good citizen—that is also, I doubt not, what France must expect from the agents and accountants of the Ministry of Finance. Out of the pale of struggles and passions, you have been less mixed up therewith than anybody else. Let this position remain yours. Employ the same uprightness, and the same exactitude in the discharge of your duties, and all of you may count on my co-operation and my support.

"I also count on you, and on your devotedness to France.

"Receive, &c.

"M. GOUDCHAUX, Minister of Finance."

FRENCH REPUBLIC.—Paris, Feb. 25.—The Government of the French Republic pledges itself to guarantee the existence of the working man by his labour. It engages also to guarantee work to all citizens. It recognises the fact that working men are entitled to unite together to enjoy the legitimate advantages of their labour. The Provisional Government restores to the working classes, to whom it belongs by right, the million which falls in from the civil list.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The garrison of the Fort of Vincennes has acknowledged the Government of the Republic. All the troops are sending in their adhesion to the movement with which all France has been carried along. At every moment the Provisional Government of the Republic receives from the towns and populations the most impassioned testimonies of sympathy with the cause of the people. "Vive la République!" Paris, 25th of February, 1848.

The members of the Provisional Government, DUPONT (de l'Eure), LAMARTINE, GARNIER PAGES, ARAGO, MARIE, LEDRU ROLLIN, CRÉMIEUX, LOUIS BLANC, MARRAST, FLOCON, ALBERT (Ouvrier).

The following manifesto of the Provisional Government was read, amidst the acclamations of the populace, in front of the Hotel de Ville, on Saturday:—

"Citizens,—The Provisional Government of the Republic calls upon the people as witnesses of the gratitude they feel for the sublime national concourse which comes to accept these new institutions. (Loud applause from the crowd and the National Guard.)

"The Provisional Government of the Republic have none but the most happy news to announce to the people assembled.

"Royalty is abolished.

"The Republic is proclaimed.

"National ateliers for work are opened for workmen without hire. (Immense applause.)

"The army is now being reorganized. The National Guard joins the people in the most indissoluble manner, so as to re-establish order immediately, with that very hand which has just conquered liberty. (Fresh applause.)

"In short, gentlemen, the Provisional Government was desirous of offering you yourselves the last decree they have deliberated on, and signed in this ever-memorable sitting, the abolition of the penalty of death in political matters. ('Bravo! bravo!') It is the finest decree, gentlemen, which has hitherto been pronounced by the lips of a people on the morrow of their victory. ('Yes, yes.') It is the character of the French nation, which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of their Government. ('Yes, yes!') 'Bravo!' We bear it to you. I am about to read it to you. There does not exist a more worthy homage to be presented to a people than the spectacle of their own magnanimity."

At the close of this the Provisional Government (says the *National*), accompanied by the unanimous cries of the people assembled at the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, was called upon to receive again the consecration of the public voice. They yielded to this wish, accompanied by a crowd of citizens, National Guards, and students of the schools. M. Dupont (de l'Eure), President of the Provisional Government, leaning on the arm of M. Louis Blanc, followed by his colleagues, appeared on the balcony of what was formerly called the Throne-hall, and which M. Pagnere, by a sudden exclamation, has henceforward denominated the Hall of the Republic. The plaudits of the people were renewed, and repeated from the neighbouring streets and quays.

Five times during the day M. de Lamartine addressed the people assembled under the windows of the Hotel de Ville:—

"It is thus that you are led from calumny to calumny against the men who have devoted themselves, head, heart, and breast, to give you a real republic, the republic of all rights, all interests, and all the legitimate rights of the people. Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in the name of the people of Paris, the rights of thirty-five millions of men, to vote them



an absolute republic, instead of a republic invested with the strength of their consent, that is to say, to make of that republic, imposed and not consented, the will of a part of the people instead of the will of the whole nation. To-day you demand from us the red flag instead of the tricolour one. Citizens! for my part, I will never adopt the red flag; and I will explain in a word why I will oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tricolour flag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, trained through torrents of the blood of the people."

At this part of the speech of M. de Lamartine, in that astonishing sitting of sixty hours, in the midst of an irritated crowd, every one was suddenly affected by his words; hands were clapped and tears shed, and they finished by embracing him, shaking his hands, and bearing him in triumph. In a moment after fresh masses of people arrived, armed with sabres and bayonets; they knocked at the doors; they filled the *salles*. The cry was that all was lost; that the people were about to fire on or stifle the members of the Provisional Government. M. de Lamartine was called for. He was supplicated to go once more, for the last time, to address the people. He was raised on a step of the staircase; the crowd remained for half an hour without consenting to listen to him, vociferating, brandishing arms of all kinds over his head. M. de Lamartine folded his arms, recommenced his address, and finished by softening, appeasing, and caressing the intelligent and sensible people, and determining them either to withdraw, or to become themselves the safeguard of the Provisional Government.

On Sunday the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a notification of the proclamation of the Republic to the representatives of foreign powers. The Pope's Nuncio immediately returned the following answer:—

"PARIS, Feb. 27.—Monsieur le Ministre,—I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of the communication which you have just made to me, under date the 27th of February, and I will hasten to transmit it to our Most Holy Father Pope Pius IX. I cannot refrain from profiting by this opportunity of expressing the lively and profound satisfaction with which I am inspired by the respect which the people of Paris have shown to religion in the midst of the great events which have just been accomplished. I am convinced that the paternal heart of Pius IX. will be profoundly touched by it, and that the common father of the faithful will call down in all his prayers the blessings of God on France."

On Sunday all the churches were open in Paris, and masses were said for the dead. In the cathedral of Notre Dame the Abbé Lacordaire commenced his series of sermons, the first of which was long since fixed for that day. An immense crowd was present. The rev. gentleman first read the archbishop's letter. On the demand of the Government the archbishop gave orders to have *Domine, salvum fac populum*, henceforward sung in all the churches. The abbé, addressing the archbishop, said, "Monseigneur, the country, by my voice, thanks you for the courageous and Catholic example which you have given; it thanks for having known how to conciliate the immutability of the church and the sanctity of oaths with the changes which God effects in the world by the hands of men." The preacher, as if to give proofs of this immutability, wished to continue the development of the doctrine which he had set forth so eloquently for several years. He appeared to desire to entrench himself behind the divine tradition, and to preserve it from the invasion of history; but the fire burst out, and the Dominican of the people, arriving at the proofs of the existence of God, cried out, "Prove to you God! Were I to attempt to do so, you would have a right to call me parricide and sacrilegious. If I dared to undertake to demonstrate to you God, the gates of this cathedral would open of themselves, and show you this people, superb in its anger, carrying God to his altar in the midst of respect and adoration." The whole auditory were so much moved that they testified loud applause, which the sanctity of the place could not restrain. The *Débats*, alluding to this scene, says:—"It is well: let the church take its place like us all. Let it show itself; the people will recognise it. Let it not have any dread of the revolution, in order that the revolution may not be afraid of it. God has delivered the world to discussion: *Tradidit mundum disputationi*. Let the church use its arms, the word and charity, instruction and action. Let it aid itself, God will aid it."

M. Odillon Barrot, M. Duvergier de Hauranne, M. Léon de Maleville, and a great number of deputies who formerly belonged to the Dynastic Opposition, went yesterday to the Hotel de Ville, and, having been introduced to the members of the Provisional Government, offered their adhesion and co-operation, considering it a duty to rally themselves to the Government which had so cou-

rageously accepted the difficult mission of re-establishing order, and of watching over the maintenance of the great principles on which society reposes.

Marshal Bugeaud has written the following letter to the Minister of War:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—The events which have just been accomplished, the necessity of general union to secure order at the interior and the exterior, make it my duty to place my sword at the service of the Provisional Government which has just been instituted. I have always considered the defence of the territory and of the country as the most holy of duties. I beg of you to acknowledge the receipt of this declaration, and to receive, &c. (Signed) MARSHAL DUKE D'ISLY."

The ex-King Jerome Bonaparte has addressed the following letter to the Provisional Government:—

"The nation has just destroyed the treaties of 1815. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters from that moment the bosom of the great family. The time of dynasties has passed for France! The law of proscription which weighed on me has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the Government of the Republic shall issue a decree declaring that my proscription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed on us by foreign powers.—Accept, &c., JEROME BONAPARTE.—Paris, Feb. 26."

The following letter has also been addressed to the Provisional Government of the Republic:—

"At the very moment of the victory of the people I went to the Hotel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble round the Provisional Government of the Republic; I consider it to be the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully employed.—Receive, &c., NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—Paris, Feb. 26."

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg (*née* Princess Clementine of France), arrived in town shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday evening from Dover.

A telegraphic despatch had announced the arrival of the royal fugitives at Dover at an early hour in the afternoon, and the Count de Jarnac was in attendance at the London-bridge station of the South-Eastern Railway to receive their Royal Highnesses on the arrival of the train.

Two of the Queen's carriages were sent down to the station by royal command to convey the illustrious party to the French Embassy.

Their Royal Highnesses reached the embassy about twenty minutes before eight o'clock.

The Duke de Nemours has his eldest child with him. The Duchess de Nemours, with three other children, left the Tuileries *en route* for England at the same time with his Royal Highness, travelling by a different route, arrangements having been made to meet at a given point, but, owing to some unfortunate accident, the Duchess did not succeed in keeping the appointment made, and her Royal Husband, with the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, have accordingly crossed the Channel alone and in utter ignorance of the Duchess's fate.

Shortly after eight o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, arrived at Manchester-house to pay a visit of condolence to their Royal Highnesses.

The meeting was naturally of a very painful character. The Duke de Nemours appeared greatly dejected, and is evidently suffering from excessive fatigue and anxiety. So narrow had been the escape of the royal party from the French capital that they were unable to bring with them any luggage. They are accompanied by a medical attendant and two men servants only.

The Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg have their three infant children with them.

The Prefect of Police arrived in London on Sunday from Paris, having made his escape from the capital on the previous Thursday night.

The Duke de Montebello, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and member of the Cabinet under M. Guizot, arrived on Saturday in London, and is staying with the Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, at their residence in Chesham-place.

At the French Embassy nothing is known as to the route Louis Philippe took on his sudden retreat from the Tuileries. It is not believed that the ex-King went to the Château d'Eu, as stated; it is thought he had repaired to Dreux, though not with the intention of remaining there.

M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, was supposed to have escaped towards the Belgian frontier, or the south of France, to pass into Italy.

Accounts were received every hour from the provinces of the general adhesion of the nation to the great act of the Parisian population. On Friday a telegraphic despatch announcing the proclamation of the Republic at Paris was posted up

at Bordeaux, at about two in the afternoon, amidst cries of "Vive la République!" The National Guard immediately assembled, and all remained quiet, except a slight disturbance at the door of the Bordeaux bank, occasioned by a rush of people holding notes of the bank eager to get them cashed. All is quiet at Orleans, and the Republic has been acknowledged without any difficulty in every part of the department of the Loiret. The same has taken place in the Loir et Cher. At Limoges the Republic has been received with great enthusiasm, but the town remains perfectly tranquil. The same enthusiasm was felt at Auxerre, but without any breach of the public peace. At Mans the municipality immediately conformed to the instructions sent by the Provisional Government. At Blois the mayor and his deputy resigned their offices, and the municipal council has been obliged to form itself into a permanent committee for the maintenance of order and public safety. In the department of the Indre the proclamation of the Provisional Government met with no opposition. In the western departments the proclamation excited a certain degree of emotion, but there was no manifestation of a nature to create disturbance. At Poitiers the Republic was accepted with enthusiasm by the people, and the troops of the line did duty with the National Guard.

The director-general of the Post-office received from the various mails which arrived the following intelligence of the manner in which the events at Paris were received. At Dijon the greatest joy was manifested; the garrison fraternized with the people; at Tonnere a slight agitation without any hostile character. At Cherbourg some officers assembled, and sang the "Marseillaise;" at Caen all was tranquil, as was the rest of the day. At Metz there was some agitation, but without disorder; the abdication of Louis Philippe was alone known; the National Guard was in the streets; at Meaux some squadrons of cavalry were going away for Paris; the rest of the day was wholly calm. Brest-road: Everything was perfectly quiet along the whole road; at Domfront the events were all known. At Rheims the courier from Paris had been detained seven hours by the sub-prefect, but was then allowed to proceed; the population were in the streets of Rheims, but without agitation. All that was known on the 25th when the mail left Strasbourg was the abdication of the King, and the formation of a new Ministry by M. O. Barrot. Most of the houses were dressed out with national flags. At Bar-le-Duc the National Guard had seized on the posts occupied by the 6th company of veterans. At Poitiers the Republic was warmly greeted by the people, and the troops of the line fraternized with the citizens. At Tours similar sentiments were manifested. At Angers the National Guard had taken possession of the posts with cries of "Vive la République!" At Le Mans the mayor had made known the Provisional Government, and the population appeared satisfied. At Roanne the formation of the Republican Government was known, and all was calm. At Moulins cries of "Vive la République!" were heard in all parts of the town.

The following announcement, which was made on Saturday evening, and appeared in the journals of Sunday, is a source of much gratulation:—

"The foreign ambassadors, at a meeting held at the Turkish Ambassador's, have resolved, in consequence of the unanimity of the movement, and the appearance of force and stability of the Provisional Government, to remain at their posts until orders from their respective courts. The terms of the resolution are so favourable that there is no doubt of an immediate recognition of the Government by all the foreign powers."

M. C. Maurice, the editor of the *Courrier des Spectacles*, gives the following account of the departure of the ex-King from the Tuileries:—

"About one o'clock in the afternoon, whilst in conversation with the colonel of the 21st Regiment of the Line, who appeared well disposed, and of which he gave proof in ordering his men to sheath their bayonets, a young man in plain clothes, who turned out to be the son of Admiral Baudin, on horseback, trotted past us at a quick pace, crying out that Louis Philippe had abdicated, and requesting that the news might be circulated. A few instants after, at the Pont Tournant, we saw approach from the Tuileries a troop of National Guards on horseback, at a walking pace, forming the head of a procession, and by gestures and cries inviting the citizens to abstain from every unfavourable demonstration. At this moment the expression 'a great misfortune' (*une grande infortune*) was heard, and the King Louis Philippe, his right arm passed under the left arm of the Queen, on whom he appeared to lean for support, was seen to approach from the gate of the Tuileries, in the midst of the horsemen, and followed by about thirty persons in different uniforms. The Queen walked with a firm step, and cast around looks of assurance and anger intermingled. The King wore a black coat, with a common round hat, and wore no orders. The Queen



was in full mourning. A report was circulated that they were going to the Chamber of Deputies to depose the act of abdication. Cries of 'Vive la Réforme!' 'Vive la France;' and even, by two or three persons, 'Vive le Roi!' were heard. The procession had scarcely passed the Pont Tournant, and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, when the King, the Queen, and the whole party made a sudden halt, apparently without any necessity. In a moment they were surrounded by a crowd on foot and horseback, and so crowded that they had no longer their freedom of motion. Louis Philippe appeared alarmed at this sudden approach. In fact, the spot fatally chosen by an effect of chance produced a strange feeling. A few paces off a Bourbon King, an innocent and resigned victim, would have been happy to have experienced no other treatment. Louis Philippe turned quickly round, let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, raised it in the air, and cried out something which the noise prevented my hearing; in fact, the cries and 'pêle-mêle' were general. The Queen became alarmed at no longer feeling the King's arm, and turned round with extreme haste, saying something which I could not catch. At this moment I said, 'Madame, ne craignez rien; continuez, les rangs vont s'ouvrir devant vous.' Whether her anxiety gave a false interpretation to my intention or not I am ignorant, but, pushing back my hand, she exclaimed, 'Laissez moi!' with a most irritated accent. She seized hold of the King's arm, and they both turned their steps towards two small black carriages with one horse each. In the first were two young children. The King took the left and the Queen the right, and the children, with their faces close to the glass of the vehicle, looking at the crowd with the utmost curiosity; the coachman whipped his horse violently, in fact with so much rapidity did it take place that the coach appeared rather carried than driven away; it passed before me, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and cuirassiers and dragoons. The second carriage, in which were two ladies, followed the other at the same pace; and the escort, which amounted to about 200 men, set off at a full gallop, taking the waterside, towards St. Cloud. The horse in the coach in which the King was could not have gone the whole way, so furiously did he gallop under the repeated lashes of the coachman, whilst the surrounding crowds vociferated that they were taking flight. At this moment I was accosted by M. Crémieux, who said with truth that we had put the royal party in their carriage, and we proceeded together to the Chamber of Deputies, which he entered with M. Larochejaquelin, who was standing in front of the building on the square. After the King and the other members of the Royal Family had arrived at St. Cloud they got into an omnibus and went on to Versailles."

#### SONG OF THE GIRONDINS.

Par la voix du canon d'alarme  
La France appelle ses enfants.  
Allons, dit le soldat, aux armes !  
C'est ma mère, je la défends.  
Mourir pour la patrie ! Mourir pour la patrie !  
C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie.  
  
Nous amis qui loin des batailles  
Succombons dans l'obscurité,  
Vouons du moins nos funérailles  
A la France à sa liberté.  
Mourir pour la patrie ! Mourir pour la patrie !  
C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie.

ROUEN.—BURNING OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.—It appears from the accounts published in the *Mémorial de Rouen* that the attack on the railway originated more in a jealousy of the English workmen who formed it, than in any political purpose connected with the revolution. It appears that on Thursday evening groups of operatives paraded the streets armed with clubs and carrying banners of tricolor, or red and blue, on which various mottoes were exhibited. A number of red, and red and blue, cockades were distributed among them, which they wore in their caps. They commenced by attacking an English foundry, but were diverted from much mischief by the National Guard. They then spread in various directions, exhibiting fresh flags, with the words "Mort aux Anglais!" crying out "Vive la République!" and singing the "Marseillaise." At nine o'clock in the evening the mob set fire to the railway bridge, constructed of wood, over the Seine. Although it poured with rain a vast crowd assembled on the quays to witness the conflagration, which, from much of the bridge being built of deal, occasionally burst forth like a volcano. The firemen and the National Guard were quickly on the spot, endeavouring to extinguish it. At half-past eleven another bridge, that of Grammont, together with a lodge and the St. Sever station, burst forth in flames. The vast warehouse and engine-houses attached to the station were also entered and damaged by the mob. Soon after the station in the Rue Verte was attacked. At intervals the words

"Down with the English!" were uttered by some of the rioters, and there was a manifest disposition to destroy every portion of the railway works which English workmen had any hand in constructing. In the course of Friday morning—thanks to the well-directed, steady, and untiring exertions of the National Guard and of the *pompier*s—the fire was extinguished. This event has caused great indignation amongst the more respectable part of the community.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following anecdotes connected with the late events could not well be inserted in the continuous narrative:—

Amid the conflicts and disturbances which prevailed so generally, it is curious to remark how great respect, in some instances, was paid to private property. One man, who had taken two silver spoons from the Tuileries, was compelled to kneel down, and was shot on the spot. Other thieves are stated to have been captured *flagrante delicto*, and the bodies of two of them, summarily executed, to be exposed on one of the places, with the brief inscription, "Voleurs." A box of jewels belonging to the Queen was found in her apartments at the Tuileries, and taken to one of the mairies. Other valuables were also conveyed to them by the people. On the windows of the Tuileries are the inscriptions "Les voleurs seront mis à mort," and "Palais sous la garde du peuple." The Pont Louis Philippe is burnt down; it is henceforth to be called Pont de Réforme. Subscriptions to a considerable sum have already been raised for the families of the killed and wounded. All the bankers have subscribed large sums; the Bank of France, 100,000*fr.*; M. Rothschild, 50,000*fr.*; the rest from 1000*fr.* to 15,000*fr.* Most of the journals have also most liberally contributed: the *Constitutionnel*, 12,000*fr.*; the *Presse*, 10,000*fr.* The children of the killed are adopted by the country, and the Republic take charge of the wounded families.

THE BOYS OF PARIS.—Amidst all this bloodshed the scene is not without its humours. On the Boulevards the *gamin de Paris* is in great force, and distinguishes himself by his usual antics. There is one perched in every tree—pitched among the branches, with outspread arms, in the most grotesque attitudes, grinning and hooting, surveying and dominating the tumult—swaying and balancing their little impish bodies and heads in a state of indescribable excitement. Their piercing voices echo shrilly the gruff roar of the raging tumult below; and they dare, by insult and look, the Municipal Guards, even while they pass with their bayonets almost grazing the young rascals.

CURIOSITY OVERCOMING FEAR.—One very remarkable circumstance that I have noticed is the fearlessness of the women, who crowd into the thick of the tumult, yelling and tossing their arms, and often remain when numbers of the men have given ground. The Boulevards swarm with lorettes, elegantly dressed, who watch the movements of the troops, and mix in the groups, inquiring and repeating the news with the utmost curiosity and interest. A gentleman to whom I remarked this told me he had been struck with the same fact. He said that he and a friend were watching the conflict at a barricade in the Rue St. Martin, and they were surrounded by about twenty workgirls, probably sempstresses. Suddenly a discharge of muskets took place, and the bullets flew whistling past, and rattled against the wall immediately over their heads. They all fled, and took refuge under a neighbouring archway; but the firing having ceased, the girls peeped out cautiously, and went forth one by one, till at last he and his friend were left alone. "We thought," he added, laughing, "that, as all the women had gone, we might venture forth again, and accordingly we did."

AN AMAZON.—During the march of the people to the Tuileries a woman, well-dressed and very pretty, was seen brandishing a long horse-pistol to excite the people on their march. She frequently examined the priming of the weapon. She rode *à la cavalière* on a small grey horse, at the head of a band composed partly of National Guards and partly of citizens, who loudly chanted the "Marseillaise," in which she most energetically joined.

PARIS, Tuesday afternoon, five o'clock.—An immense procession of workmen of different trades went to-day to the Hôtel de Ville, to demand of the Government to take measures for reducing the hours of labour from fourteen and twelve to ten hours a day. They were favourably received by the Government, and told that their application should be taken into consideration. The men bore numerous banners, there being one or more for each trade; but there was no music and no singing, and the men went along six abreast in the most admirable order.

"LEND ME YOUR CART."—On the first day some workmen, while looking about for vehicles to form barricades, espied a couple of women driving a milk-cart, the horses of which they stopped. The unhappy females entreated the men to let them go, for their customers were waiting for their breakfasts. "Where are you going?" said the men, with mock gruffness. "Oh, good gentlemen," one of the women replied, trembling all the while, "first of all, sir, we are going to the Rue des Filles, St. Thomas; and then, sir, to the Rue du Helder; and then, sir, ——" "That will do," interrupted the assailant, jumping into the cart; "let us be off; and when we have served your milk I'll borrow your cart. Come here to-morrow, and you will easily pick it out again from the rest."

OMNIBUSES AND COACHES DURING A REVOLUTION.—In the Rue St. Honoré, which is a street favourable to popular attempts, by its narrowness, its populousness, and its disposition in the neighbourhood of the official residences, several attempts to raise barricades were made. The pavement was torn up in several places; omnibuses seized and upset—one in such haste that the passengers had not time to get out, but were all tumbled over along with the vehicle—"comme du lest" (ballast), as one of the operators, a jolly-looking fellow in a blouse, and a bushy black beard, remarked. Similar troubles, but of less gravity, took place in the Rue Rivoli and the Rue Richelieu. In the latter street a gun-shop, strongly fortified with iron shutters, was on Tuesday broken into by means of an omnibus, which was used as a battering-ram; drawn back, and urged violently forward, so that the end of the pole struck against the door. Here also the rioters were dispersed before the pillage had proceeded to any extent. The hackney-coachmen, though very well disposed for a revolution, evince individually a great distaste to having their coaches taken for the construction of barricades; and the most amusing chases, disputes, and captures take place. Jarvey lashes on his horses, pursued by a shouting rabble, who soon catch him up, seize the horses' reins, and turn them round amidst the most vehement and despairing gesticulations of the unfortunate proprietor. Sometimes the troops come up during the chase, and the unhappy charioteer finds his vehicle and himself the centre of a fierce struggle, in which all his national sympathies are on one side, and his private and pecuniary interests on the other.

THE BUILDERS OF THE BARRICADES.—The men looked pale, but resolute and fearless. Some uttered not a word, but silently and rapidly worked at getting up the paving-stones. Some mounted on the lamp-posts waving their hats and exciting the mob. Some laughed, and seemed to act under the effect of an excitement more or less pleasurable. Amongst them I noticed the most opposite extremes in point of aspect; amongst fresh handsome faces appeared visages the most scowling and sinister I ever beheld. Some were well armed and had abundance of ammunition—one man told me he had passed the whole of the previous night making cartridges, relying on the pillage of a gunshop to supply him a gun. The majority were, however, scantily supplied—on the average, I think they had not enough for a dozen rounds. Several were mere boys of fifteen or sixteen: these were amongst the most active and eager, if not the most resolute. I had but a few minutes for observation, for a troop of horsemen galloped down the street, sweeping everything before them. In the Rue Granetat and St. Martin murderous conflicts took place across the barricades. The soldiers were marched up to them to destroy them, and received the fire of the mob at the very mouth of the guns, returning it in the same way. In all the groups in which I have mixed the cry is for a leader: the people are almost as furious with the Opposition for deserting them as with the Ministry for bringing out the troops against them. Very few have any distinct idea what they are fighting for. They reply, "Reform," but if you ask, "What reform?" they say, "Mais, la réforme quoi!" They are hungry and miserable, and they fight under the influence of a blind instinct that for them any change must be advantageous—of a vague but bitter animosity against their oppressors—goaded to exasperation at the sight of the troops.

A deaf lady, living in apartments at the Tuileries, heard nothing of the *émeute*, when she was surprised reading by the entry of the people. When she recovered herself, they told her she must quit the Palace, but should be escorted whither she pleased, and might take her clothes and jewels with her; and, leaving her to pack up her things, they locked her door and placed a guard before it. Three hours later they returned to take her away, when one of her large boxes, badly corded, came open, and all her things fell out; they packed it again for her, and marched



away with three drums in front and a strong guard, and deposited her and her property at the house of one of her relations.

As everything connected with the flight of Louis Philippe possesses overpowering interest, we give the following anecdotes, without being able, in every instance, to vouch for their truth.

When the people appeared on the Place Carrousel the King was still in the court of the Tuileries on horseback; he had just time to save himself, without change of clothes or money, and go with the Queen through the garden to the Place de la Concorde. They intended to go to the Chamber of Deputies, but when they reached the Obelisque a rush took place, and though surrounded by officers it appeared probable that they would be captured; and then they escaped with difficulty through the press, and got away in a carriage by the Champs Elysées. When at Neuilly the National Guard clubbed together to give them enough pocket money to continue their journey!

According to intelligence which reached town yesterday, the ex-King Louis Philippe had, when last heard of, just reached Dreux with only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket. That he had even this was owing to the presence of the Queen, who, remembering in the hurry of leaving the château that they were without money, returned, at some risk, to a bureau in which were a few hundred francs. These, however, scarcely served to defray the expenses of the journey.

A letter from Dreux says:—

"Louis Philippe arrived at the château here on the 24th, at eleven in the evening. A supper was sent out for amongst the public eating-houses of the town. He was accompanied by Marie Amelie and the Duke de Montpensier. He slept at the château, after having sent for the sub-prefect and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each moment, 'Like Charles X.'"

"There is little known about the fugitives. The ex-King, when he left the Tuileries with the Queen, got into a brougham in the Place de la Concorde, and drove off to St. Cloud at such a rate that when they

had crossed the bridge the horse was too exhausted to mount the hill leading to the château. Several men pushed the carriage up, however. After taking some papers the ex-King entered a hackney-coach at St. Cloud and drove off to Versailles, and thence to Trianon. He in a short time entered a travelling carriage, but before leaving the park he saw at a distance, approaching towards him, six men on horseback, and became afraid that they were in search of him. He, therefore, ordered the coachman to stop, alighted, and ran into a guard-house at the gate of the park, near the railroad station (Montretout), and concealed himself behind a stove. The men having passed, an aide-de-camp informed him that there was no danger. He accordingly re-entered the carriage and drove off. At the village called La Queue, on the road to Dreux, he was joined by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. Further than that he then went on to Eu and embarked at Treport on board the Furet steamer nothing is known.

"The ex-King and the ex-Royal Family preserved the strictest *incognito* at Dreux, but unfortunately the name of the King was accidentally pronounced by the only valet that accompanied them. The entire suite consisted of this man and two *femmes de chambre*. At one o'clock (on Thursday) the Duke de Montpensier arrived, announcing the irreparable ruin of the Royal Family. The fugitives were filled with consternation at this intelligence. The ex-King and his family quitted Dreux on Friday, at nine o'clock. In order to conceal their departure the valet doffed his livery, and put on a great-coat and other apparel purchased two hours before.

"The sub-prefect accompanied the carriage, and appears to have been instrumental in favouring the escape. The ex-King had scarcely passed through the forest of Anette, when the workmen of a neighbouring paper-mill reached the spot with the intention of arresting him.

"The flight of Louis Philippe was marked by an incident which does so much honour to the feelings of our population that we hasten to mention it. At the moment the ex-King was escaping by the little low doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the little carriage that waited for him, he found himself surrounded by the people. Two cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la Concorde rushed to his

protection, and this brave regiment, without, however, using their arms, opened a passage. An officer seeing the danger cried out, 'Messieurs, spare the King! To which a stentorian voice replied, 'We are not assassins—let him go.' 'Yes, yes; let him go—*qu'il parte!*' became the general cry. The people have been too brave during the combat not to be generous after the victory."

With respect to the fate of Louis Philippe and his Queen, not a word of authentic information has yet been received. Great hope is, however, entertained, from the length of time which has elapsed since the ex-King was heard of, that he is with the Queen quietly awaiting on the French coast a favourable opportunity of crossing the Channel.

The last week has indeed been an eventful one. The spectacle we have witnessed is another verification of the adage, "That truth is sometimes more strange and incredible than fiction." The scenes which have passed before us more resemble an optical illusion than the reality of things. The last six days have been a series of dissolving views.

Monday, we had in the morning the manifestation of the committee of the reform banquet, and the letter of the Opposition deputies promising to attend it. In the evening we had the proclamation of the Government prohibiting it. Tuesday, we had in the morning thousands of peaceful citizens collected in the principal places to witness processions of students and workmen. In the afternoon 30,000 troops dispersing them, and the Chamber enclosed in a ring of 40,000 armed men, receiving the impeachment of Ministers from the members of the Opposition. Wednesday, a change of Ministers, M. Molé succeeding M. Guizot. Thursday morning, MM. Thiers and Barrot replacing M. Molé. Thursday noon, the abdication and flight of the King and his family. Friday, the proclamation of the Provisional Government and a Republic. Saturday tranquillity re-established, the barricades levelled, the shops opened, and Paris restored to its normal state.

In concluding this eventful history, we now give the following additional particulars, which (although extraneous) throw further light with reference to the present state and prospects of the French people:—

#### PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

"Generals, Officers, and Soldiers—The Government of the Republic by its attempts against liberty, the people of Paris by its victory, have caused the fall of the Government to which you swore obedience. A fatal collision has drenched the capital with blood. The blood of civil war is that which is the most repugnant to France. The people forget all in pressing the hands of its brethren who bear the sword of France. A Provisional Government has been created; it has arisen from the imperious necessity of preserving the capital, of re-establishing order, and of preparing for France popular institutions similar to those under which the French Republic rendered France and its armies so great.

"You will salute, we doubt not, the flag of the country, but in the hands of the same power which first raised it. You will feel that these new and strong popular institutions, which are about to be formed by the National Assembly, open to the army a career of devotedness and services which the nation, become free, will appreciate as much and even better than kings.

"Union between the army and the people, interrupted for a moment, must be re-established.

"Swear love to the people among whom are your fathers and your brethren! Swear fidelity to its new institutions, and all will be forgotten except your courage and your discipline!

"Liberty will not demand from you any other service than those of which you will have to rejoice before it, and to glorify yourselves before its enemies.

"GARNIER PAGES, LAMARTINE,

"Members of the Provisional Government."

"In the name of the French people the Provisional Government decrees:—

"The bakers of Paris are required to place at the disposal of the chief of posts of the National Guard one-fifth of their make of bread in exchange for checks of payment, which shall be paid to them at the Hotel de Ville for bread destined to the nourishment of the armed citizens.

"The distribution will be made by the said chiefs.

"Hotel de Ville, February 25.

"By delegation,

"GARNIER PAGES,

"AD. CREMIEUX,

"LEDRU ROLLIN,

"MARIE,

"L. BLANC, Secretary,

"Members of the Provisional Government."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED TUESDAY.—

"Though only three days have elapsed since the mighty convulsion which overthrew the monarchy

and established republicanism, Paris has not only become perfectly orderly, but has resumed, or nearly so, its ordinary round of occupation. I have just returned from a long drive into different parts of the town, undertaken to see what was going on, and everywhere I saw that order was re-established, and that business was beginning to flow on in its usual channels. Except at the Hotel de Ville, no crowds assembled to discuss the passing events were to be seen, as had been the case on previous days; the streets were crowded, it is true, but almost exclusively by those whose air showed them to be engaged in business; carts and waggons laden with merchandise passed to and fro; here was heard the clank of the anvil—the noise of the hammer; then, again, the hissing and the din of machinery; all the shops, too, were open, and their occupants seemed fully occupied; in a word, it was evident that the majority of the people were at work, that the ordinary habits of laborious industry had been resumed. I need not dwell on the importance of this fact; it says more than a page of declamation in honour of the people and in honour of their new Government. It shows the mutual confidence which they have in each other—a confidence which, I venture to say, is not misplaced on either side. Almost every measure which the Government takes wins it the gratitude of the working classes, and the admiration of every other. It has to-day several thousand persons occupied in different descriptions of labour, among which, the re-paving of those parts of the streets which were torn up for barricades is not the least in importance.

The *National* contains the following interesting letter from St. Cloud, relative to the flight of Louis Philippe:—

"The *maire* and *adjoint* were absent when the ex-King arrived at St. Cloud on the Thursday, towards three o'clock, escorted by some National Guards and dragoons. The commander announced that the King had abdicated. On alighting, the King asked M. Taher to procure horses, which the latter not being able to do, the King mounted one of the public coaches then on its way to Versailles. He was accompanied by the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Duchess of Nemours. He only remained three quarters of an hour at the château. He said to the *adjoint* that he had been basely deceived (*indignement trompé*). In the evening his valet, Provost, arrived at St. Cloud with a waistcoat and two shirts for the King, who had taken nothing with him. This valet had himself the same morning said, with tears in his eyes, that concessions ought to be made, that Paris was much agitated, and what was the reply? It is only the talk of the cafés; we shall soon restore them to reason, and in a few hours all will be calm."

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris addressed the following to the Minister of Commerce:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—The Chamber of Commerce of Paris hastens to associate itself to the movement of glorious national regeneration, and to join its efforts to those of all good citizens for the prompt re-establishment of order after victory. Ready to give its cooperation to the Provisional Government, it places itself at your disposal for all the necessary relations of the Government with the trade and manufactures of Paris. It will occupy itself from the present moment and within the range of its means, on the task of sustaining commercial credit, facilitating the resumption of affairs, and contributing to the welfare of the working classes. We are with devotedness your fellow-citizens, the members of the Chamber of Paris—Legentil, president; Horace Say, secretary; Lanquetin, treasurer; T. Baudot, Bayvet, Bertrand Devinck, F. Gaillard, Hémon, Moder aîné, Moirer, fils, G. Thibaut. HORACE SAY, Secretary.

"P.S.—The Chamber of Commerce has just decided that the sum of 20,000f. shall be paid for the relief of the wounded and the working class."

M. Cabet, who is regarded as the chief of the communists, has put forth an address to that body recommending it to give its full adhesion to the Provisional Government, reserving to itself all possible but pacific action in favour of individual liberty and the right of association and discussion. M. Cabet also strongly inculcates respect for property.

A considerable number of the prefects have sent in their resignations to the Minister of the Interior, but have signified that they will remain at their posts until their successors are appointed, and in the meantime will do all in their power to maintain order and the public safety.

All the leading sections of the Opposition in the Chamber have sent their adhesion to the Provisional Government.

All the leading organs of the press have signified the same concurrence in the existing state of things.

All public functionaries are released from their oath of allegiance to the fallen Government. The National Guards disbanded by former Governments are recognised.

The schools and colleges have resumed their courses.

By a decree of the Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, dated 28th February, the *ci-devant* royal colleges are to resume their former name of Lyceums. The College of Louis le Grand is to be called Lycée Descartes; the College of St. Louis, Lycée Monge; the College Bourbon, Lycée Bonaparte, its former name; and the College Charlemagne, Lycée Charlemagne.